DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 134 526 SO 009 783

TITLE	The Land of Plenty. Materials for Using American Issues Forum in the American History Classroom, Topic II.
INSTITUTION	New York State Education Dept., Albany. Div. of General Education.
SPONS AGENCY	National Endowment for the Humanities (NFAH), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	76
NOTE	67p.; For related documents, see ED 123 163, ED 129 661-662, and SO 009 782-785
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$3.50 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Case Studies; Classroom Techniques; Government Role; Grade 11; History Instruction; Instructional Materials; *Land Use; Policy; Public Opinion; Resource Materials; Secondary Education; *Simulation; *Social Studies; Teaching Methods; *United States History; Zoning
IDENTIFIERS	*American Issues Forum

ABSTRACT

Three secondary level learning modules provide perspective on U.S. history and current issues in terms of land-use problems and case studies. Teaching strategies for this topic are presented in booklet form as one of a set of materials based on topics identified by the American Issues Forum. Readings and questions guide students through three areas. In "Early American Experience in Land Use," students read documents which define provisions for postrevolutionary distribution of western lands. Then they consider effects of American land policy on the native American. For example, a speech by a Seneca chief indicates Indian concern about timber cutting by Americans on reservations in 1821. "Land Use Today: Whose Decision?" challenges students to examine government control of private land, the role of the public in shaping government land-use decisions, and zoning standards. In a simulation, students assume roles of a town board that determines land-use policy for a 16-acre tract. Alternative strategies are outlined. "A Case Study: Forest for Sale by Owner" presents a controversy based on proposed construction of a dam in the Adirondacks. Students evaluate the issue by reviewing present forest management policy, water needs of New York state, and materials from the hearings on the dam construction. The materials are in field-test condition. (AV)

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MATERIALS FOR USING AMERICAN ISSUES FORUM IN THE AMERICAN HISTORY CLASSROOM

TOPIC II: THE LAND OF PLENTY

SO 009 782

Developed with a grant from

THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Bureau of General Education Curriculum Development
Albany, New York 12234
1976

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FOREWORD

The modules for *The Land of Plenty* included in this publication have been produced in consonance with the program of the American Issues Forum, under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The classroom strategies are intended to provide suggestions for examining American history in the light of the issues identified by the national committee which proposed the American Issues Forum. In view of the topical nature of the 11th grade social studies program, this can be done without seriously disrupting most teaching programs.

The materials are in fieldtest condition, so that classes and teachers may provide input concerning learning experiences which prove to be most useful. Some assessment of each strategy used by some or all of the students, and suggestions of modifications or substitutions will help the Department produce a final set of strategies which will carry the themes of the American Issues Forum into the future, as we look beyond the Bicentennial year.

Teachers will find that the teaching strategies relate most closely to understandings in Topic II, Government and Politics, and Topic III, American Economic Life, in the syllabus for Social Studies 11, *American History*.

The Evaluation Form appears on page iv.

Ronald Young, Assistant to the Curriculum Coordinator, Sweet Home Central School, Buffalo, and JoAnn B. Larson, formerly Social Studies teacher, Ravena-Coeymans-Selkirk Central School, developed these materials. Donald H. Bragaw, Chief, Bureau of Social Studies Education, is coordinating the project. The manuscript was prepared for publication by Janet M. Gilbert, Associate in Curriculum Development.

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EVALUATION FORM FOR THE LAND OF PLENTY

Please return this form to the Bureau of General Education Curriculum Development, The State Education Department, Albany, New York 12234.

1. Classroom strategies used (list by pages)

2. How many students were involved in using this material?

3. Were the reading passages/statistical materials/graphics within the comprehension level of most of the students using them? (list by pages and indicate how satisfactory each was if a single answer does not apply)

4. Were the suggested questions and/or the learning strategies interesting and helpful to students in reaching the understandings or developing the desired concepts? (list by pages and indicate how satisfactory each was if a single answer does not apply)

5. Please suggest substitutions of readings/statistics/graphics which you think would be more appropriate.

6. Please suggest modifications of the learning strategies to make them more effective for more students?

Send descriptions of learning strategies, with references to reading passages, etc., which you have found effective in teaching these same understandings or concepts.

Your signature and school identification is optional; we'd like to give you credit if we use any of your ideas!

THE LAND OF PLENTY

ORGANIZATION OF THIS MODULE

Early American Experience in Land Use
- . Provision for Post-Revolutionary Distribution of Western Lands
- . Effect of American Land Policy on the Native American

Land Use Today: Whose Decision?
- . Land Use Decision Simulation
- . Alternative Strategies

A Case Study: Forest for Sale by Owner
- . Present Forest Management Policy
- . The Future of the Adirondacks
- . Water Needs of New York State
- . Materials from the Hearings on Gooley Dam Construction

OBJECTIVES

Upon completing the module the students will be able to:

- Evaluate restriction on the use of privately owned land.
- Analyze proposed land use projects in a land use controversy in terms of specific considerations.
- Compare the costs and benefits of proposed land use projects, evaluate and make a judgment about recent land use decisions in the community.
- Identify opportunities open to citizens to participate in land use decision making.
- Identify agencies and persons in the community that provide official information concerning the costs for education, police protection, sewage treatment, and garbage collection.
- Identify the interest groups, both environmentalists and others, who are involved in forest management.
- Analyze the environmental and economic value of forests.
- Design a policy of forest management practices that would protect the environment and allow for economic and recreational uses for forests.

EARLY AMERICAN EXPERIENCE IN LAND USE

Since colonial times land use has been a critical issue in American history. In each period of our history, land use decisions and land policies were the subject of national debate. Conflict and disagreement existed over the most appropriate policy for land use. Now more than ever the issue is with us. In using the American Issues Forum topic, "Land of Plenty," students should investigate the conflict over land use, the process involved in developing land policies, and the implication of those policies. With the knowledge developed from a study of the history of land use decisions, students should then be given the opportunity to conduct research in their own community or in a contemporary land use problem.

On the eve of the American Revolution, one of the major areas of controversy between the colonists and the British government was the availability of lands west of the Appalachians for speculation and settlement. Indeed, from the colonists perspective ready access to these lands was one of the major reasons for fighting the French in the French and Indian Wars. This ambition was thwarted by the Proclamation of 1763. (Have your students examine this document in its entirety in source books such as Henry Steele Commager's, Documents of American History, New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc.)

- How did the colonists view of the western lands differ from the British? Why?
- To what extent did the ultimate development of these lands differ between the two groups?
- To what extent did either group have an interest in preserving the resources of this area?
- How did the attitudes of native Americans regarding the use and development of these lands affect the issuance of the Proclamation of 1763? Why?

Provision for Post-Revolutionary Distribution of Western Lands

Even after the Revolution the disposition of western lands ceded by the eastern states to the new federal government continued to be a problem. In 1784 when the Virginia cession was completed a committee was appointed to develop a plan for the use of these federal lands. This committee was composed of Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, Chairman; Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, David Howell of Rhode Island, Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, and Jacob Read of South Carolina.

- Have small groups of students read all or part of the readings below and then have them discuss the following questions:

- What was the colonial attitude toward forest conservation? Why?
- How well enforced were the conservation measures which were adopted both in the colonial period and in the Ordinance of 1785?
- What specific land use provisions were made concerning:
  - size of land tract?
  - political boundaries?
  - educational and religious purposes?
  - future development?
  - natural resources?
  - sale of land tract?

- Over which provisions did the greatest controversy arise? Why?
- Which issues would arouse the greatest controversy today?
- To the 18th-century American, what was the major value of the western lands to the United States? Why?
- How large a role did public interest play in shaping the Ordinance of 1785?
- What groups played the greatest role in shaping this Ordinance? Why?
- To what extent was the native American's position taken into consideration?

In addition to the material reprinted below you will also want to have students refer to:

- Report of Government for Western Territory, April 23, 1784.
- Land Ordinance of 1785, May 20, 1985.

These documents can be found in Documents of American History, edited by Henry Steele Commager, New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1940, and in other American source books.

[In] [t]he Ordinance of 1784...the New England [system] ...prevailed in that the surveys had to be made before the land was sold and all grants carefully recorded. The land was to be purchased from the Indians, surveyed by being divided into "hundreds" of ten geographical miles square, and the hundreds into square mile "lots," all lines to run due north and south, east and west. Surveyors and registers were to be appointed by Congress.

The Ordinance deviated from the New England plan in that it did not insist upon township settlement and the usual conditions as to settlers, clearings and building of houses. There were no reservations for schools or religious purposes nor was the price per acre mentioned. The land was to be sold in exchange for warrants, by "lots" or by "hundreds" and the settler could locate his holdings where he chose. ...

...[In] 1785...Congress had it read twice and referred to a committee consisting of one member from each state. ... The committee reported a new ordinance...which was finally passed May 20 of the same year.

...The system of surveying was modified to provide for townships seven statute miles square. In each township were reserved section 16 for schools, one section for religious purposes and sections 8, 11, 26, and 29 for the future disposition of Congress. One third part of all gold, silver, and lead mines was also reserved. Lands were to be sold at auction with a minimum price of one dollar per acre, but the purchaser of the

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land had to pay for the surveying and the deed was made out for a specific tract of land. The Secretary of War was first to draw one-seventh of the whole area for the Continental Army, after which the rest was to be sold in the various states..."in proportion to the last preceding requisition." ... Land was to be sold by whole townships, the sales to begin as soon as five ranges were surveyed (later changed to seven) without reference to the formation of states.

In the course of the debate the reservation for religion was stricken out... . The main fight was on the size of the tracts to be sold and the New England method of settlement. ... But in 1785 there was considerable opposition to the plan and the first aim was to get the size of the tracts reduced. To sell in full townships would mean sale to a speculator, or a group and not to an individual settler. A compromise was effected. The size of the township was reduced to six miles square. ...[T]o secure the desired compactness of settlement all the land had to be disposed of in the first township before a second one was to be opened for sale. The plan agreed upon was that one half of the townships were to be sold entire, the other half in sections of 640 acres, these two types to alternate. An attempt to reduce the lots to be sold to 320 acres failed. ...

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General Washington expresses (sic) what was undoubtedly a prevailing opinion on this subject in...a letter to Hugh Williamson, March 15, 1785,...: "Two things seem naturally to result from this agreement [treaty] with the western Indians, the terms on which western lands are to be disposed of, and the mode of settling there. The first, in my opinion, ought not to be delayed; the second ought not to be too diffusive. Compact and progressive settling will give strength to the Union, admit law and good government, and federal aids at an early period. Sparse settlements in several new states, or a large territory for one, will have the directly contrary effects; and, whilst it opens a large field to land jobbers and speculators, who are prowling about like wolves in many shapes, will injure the real occupiers and useful citizens, and consequently the public interest. If a tract of country, of convenient size for a new state, contiguous to the present settlements on the Ohio, is laid off, and a certain proportion of the land...granted, before any other state is marked out, and no land is to be obtained beyond the limits of it, we shall, I conceive, reap great political advantages from such a line of conduct. ..."

In a letter to James Duane, dated September 7, 1783...: "To suffer a wide-extended country to be overrun with land

(From Life Journals and Correspondence of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, LL.D., by his grandchildren William Parker Cutler and Julia Perkins Cutler. Vol. I. Cincinnati. Robert Clarke & Co. 1888.)

jobbers, speculators, and monopolizers, or even scattered settlers, is, in my opinion, not consistent with that wisdom and policy which our true interest dictates,... . Unless some such measures as I have taken the liberty of suggesting are speedily adopted, one of the two capital errors will inevitably result and is near at hand; either the settling, or rather overspreading, of the western country will take place by a parcel of banditti, who will bid defiance to all authority, while they are skimming and disposing of the cream of the country, at the expense of many suffering officers and soldiers who have fought and bled to obtain it, and who are now waiting the decision of Congress to point them to the promised reward of their past dangers and toils; or a renewal of hostilities with the Indians, brought about, more than probably, by this very means." ...

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When Congress began to consider plans regarding the new western territory, the idea of making reservations was at once mooted. Silas Deane proposed in 1776 that Congress retain control of one-fifth of all lands, mines, et cetera, within the new state to be laid out, to be disposed of "in such manner as good policy and the public exigencies may dictate." In 1781, Pelatiah Webster made a suggestion that is very interesting viewed in the light of modern development. He proposed that "all salt licks and mines, and all valuable fossils in which the country greatly abounds, may be reserved and sequestered for public use. A great revenue may grow out of them; and it seems unreasonable that those vast sources of wealth should be engrossed and monopolized by any individual; the vast profits issuing from them should flow into the public treasury, and thereby inure to the advantage of the whole community." Washington favored this idea... A clause to this general effect appeared in the law of May 20, 1785, by which it was provided that there should be reserved within every township "one-third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines, to be sold, or otherwise disposed of as Congress shall hereafter direct." In the debate on this ordinance, Monroe, seconded by King, moved that this reservation be struck out but the motion failed. It had not appeared in the land ordinance of 1784 reported by Jefferson's committee.

Nothing was done by Congress in the line of reserving the timber resources of the public lands, due, no doubt, to the hostility against such a policy aroused during colonial days by the action of the British government. A persistent attempt had been made to stimulate the production of colonial stores for the mother country, and towards this end British officials tried to maintain the king's prerogatives in the woods, thus virtually creating royal forests. Edward Randolph was surveyor of woods and timber in Maine in 1656, where he marked and registered many large trees for royal masts and bowsprits. A clause in the second charter of Massachusetts Bay, granted in 1691, reserved to the crown all trees twenty-four inches in diameter upwards of twelve inches from the ground, growing upon any tract of land not hitherto granted to any private person; and all persons were forbidden to cut or destroy such trees without a license from the crown. In 1696 the office of surveyor-

general of the woods in America was formally created, and Edward Randolph received the appointment. It was in New York and New England where the white pines, so much valued for masts, were plentiful, that the royal prerogative was chiefly exercised. John Adams, in a letter to Marechal de Castries, in 1784, gave a concise account of the masting business in the eastern part of Massachusetts at this time. The colonists bitterly resented this policy of forest reservations, and much trouble and long disputes arose...

When the new United States began to legislate regarding lands, no voice was raised in favor of the hated forest policy. But the principle of mineral reservations about which hung no unpleasant memories, was adopted. But such reservations had no practical results as they were soon abandoned.

(From Colonial Precedents of Our National Land System as it Existed in 1800, by Amelia Clewly Ford. Copyright 1910.)

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The following primary source was written in 1796 after the passage of the Land Ordinance of 1784. The title page and two complete pages are included here to give a sampling of 18th century public opinion regarding the use and development of public lands. (See pages 7-9.)

- Why would the author use the pseudonym, Columbus?
- To what extent does the title suggest the author's satisfaction with legislation already passed concerning western lands?
- To what specific territory is the author refering when he discusses the western lands?
- What value does the author perceive in the western lands: monetary? ecological? etc?

Columbia Univ. 1214

CAUTIONARY HINTS

TO

CONGRESS

RESPECTING THE SALE

336.1
C72

OF THE

WESTERN LANDS,

BELONGING TO THE

UNITED STATES.

SECOND EDITION.

By

James M'Walker

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED FOR MATHEW CAREY,
BY LANG AND URTICK,
FEB. 24, 1796.

CAUTIONARY HINTS.

By the treaty of peace, and the ceſſions of the ſeveral ſtates in the union, the United States poſſeſs an extent of territory out of the juriſdiction of any ſtate, and hitherto unſettled, equal to, or perhaps more than, the territory of all the ſtates in the union together. The conſtitution of the United States provides, that Congreſs ſhall have power to diſpoſe of, and make all needful rules and regulations reſpecting that territory: and it appears from a late report of a committee in Congreſs, that it is in contemplation, as ſoon as a peace is concluded with the Indians, to make ſale of thoſe lands, or a part of them, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the national debt.

There can be no doubt, that the ceſſions of the ſeveral ſtates were made with a view to this great object, nor that the leſſening and final diſcharge of the national debt is of the firſt importance to our political happineſs. It may, however, be well worthy of conſideration, whether it ought to be effected, altogether in this mode, at once, or by degrees; ſince it is poſſible, that a precipitate endeavour to remove the burthen from our ſhoulders, may entail a heavier grievance upon the nation.

It appears from ſome late documents, that the revenue of the United States is at preſent ſo conſiderable, as to leave a ſurplus of 600,000 dollars for the laſt year, even after defraying the burthens of the Indian war, the building of frigates, and other armed veſſels, &c. and the expence attending the late call of the militia to ſuppreſs the inſurrection in Pennſylvania. The eſtimates for the Indian war, frigates and fortifications, amounted the laſt year to the ſum of 4,197,227 dollars. The expence of the call of militia I have ſeen eſtimated at 1,122,569 dollars.—From the fair proſpect which, we are given to expect, there is now before us, of peace, both at home and abroad, there is reaſon to hope, that if we ſhall not be wholly liberated from theſe burthens, they will be greatly diminiſhed in the courſe of the preſent

64 [illegible] 95

1. The Weſtern Territory is to be regarded as a national ſtock of wealth; it may be compared to bullion, or coin depoſited in the vaults of a bank, which, although it produces no *preſent* profit, *ſecures the credit of the inſtitution, and is ready to anſwer any emergency:* with this advantage in favour of the *lands*, that their value muſt increaſe with population, whereas the money in bank not circulated, gains no intereſt. And with this diſadvantage alſo, reſpecting the *lands*, that *when ſold, both principal and intereſt are gone for ever;* whereas the bullion may again return to the bank; but the price of the lands can never be veſted in any other ſubject with equal advantage. If then Congreſs, inſtead of applying the *annual revenue* of the United States to the redemption of the national debt, ſhould ſell the lands at *a low value*, would not this be a moſt improvident ſacrifice of a *principal* which could *never be renewed*, by any application of the *annual revenue*, which of itſelf is ſufficient to anſwer the requiſite purpoſes? For we are well appriſed, that the ſale of lands at preſent when the market hath been glutted from the land offices of the ſeveral ſtates,* muſt neceſſarily be for a very inconſiderable price, compared with their actual value, and that price which in the courſe of a very few years they will unqueſtionably command; prudence then would dictate that they be not offered for ſale at the moment they are at the loweſt ebb of depreciation. Let us ſuppoſe the whole ſold at once; to the full amount of the debt, at the price given by thoſe who purchaſed ſeveral millions of the late Congreſs, which I think was a dollar per acre.†—80,000,000, of acres! more than all Virginia, Kentucky, and the defart between them! probably more than Great Britain contains! more than one third of France, the ourſe of 26,000,000 of people! and for what ſhall this immenſe territory be given? For a debt which the *preſent revenues* of the United States can diſcharge in leſs than *eleven years;* and for ten times the amount of which the *ſame* territory could not be repurchaſed at the end of that period. What a horrid waſte of national wealth doth this ſtatement preſent to our view!

Again, if the lands be ſold, *as heretofore*, in very large tracts, *only*, it will either depreciate, or retard the ſale of the remain-

* Theſe ſpeculations have been greatly increaſed ſince this pamphlet was firſt printed. I lately heard a ſpeculator in lands ſay to his friend, "I have "ſold 1,700,000 acres of land, and 36,000 of that quantity were worth all "the reſt." What a ſcene of villainy does this ſpeech give a clue to!!!

† This is probably a miſtake—ſee the note, page 10th.

Effect of American Land Policy on the Native American

The native American's attitude regarding land use was ignored by the rest of the nation. The following passages represent a sampling of native American opinion regarding land use and settlement.

- How does the native American's view of land use differ from that of other Americans? Why?
- Of what specific characteristics of white land use were native Americans most critical?
- How well received would the native American's perspective be today? Why?

Suggested Resources:

Murray L. Wax, Indian Americans: Unity and Diversity, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1971, pp. 45-47.

Virginia Irving Armstrong, I Have Spoken: American History Through the Voices of the Indians, New York: Pocket Books, 1972, pp. 39, 45-46.

The following excerpt was taken from a speech which Saguoaha (Red Jacket), a Seneca Chief transmitted to the Governor of New York, Dewitt Clinton, in 1821, detailing grievances of his people.

> "The first subject to which we would call the attention of the governor, is the depredation daily committed by the white people upon the most valuable timber on our reservations. This has been a subject of complaint for many years; but now, and particularly at this season of the year, it has become an alarming evil, and calls for the immediate interposition of the governor in our behalf...
>
> "In our hunting and fishing, too, we are greatly interrupted: our venison is stolen from the trees where we have hung it to be reclaimed after the chase; our hunting camps have been fired into, and we have been warned that we should no longer be permitted to pursue the deer in those forests which were so lately all our own. The fish which, in the Buffalo and Tonnewanto Creeks, used to supply us with food, are now, by the dams and other obstructions of the white people, prevented from multiplying, and we are almost entirely deprived of that accustomed sustenance.
>
> "Our great father, the president, has recommended to our young men to be industrious, to plough, and to sow. This we have done, and we are thankful for the advice, and for the means he has afforded us of carrying it into effect: we are happier in consequence of it."
>
> (From Historical Notes Respecting the Indians of North America with Remarks on the Attempts Made to Convert and Civilize Them, by John Halkett, Esq., Copyright 1825.)

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Tecumsah, the son of a Shawnee father killed by the whites in 1774 and a Muskogee Creek mother, was a native American leader in the struggle against white encroachment of native American lands. The following excerpts come from a speech delivered to the Choctaws and Chickasaws in July 1811.

"The whites are already nearly a match for us all united, and too strong for any one tribe alone to resist; so that unless we support one another with our collective and united forces; unless every tribe unanimously combines to give a check to the ambition and avarice of the whites, they will soon conquer us apart and disunited, and we will be driven away from our native country and scattered as autumnal leaves before the wind.

"But have we not courage enough remaining to defend our country and maintain our ancient independence? Will we calmly suffer the white intruders and tyrants to enslave us? Shall it be said of our race that we knew not how to extricate ourselves from the three most to be dreaded calamities- folly, inactivity and cowardice? But what need is there to speak of the past? It speaks for itself and asks, 'Where to-day is the Pequod? Where the Narragansetts, the Mohawks, Pocanokets, and many other once powerful tribes of our race? They have vanished before the avarice and oppression of the white men, as snow before a summer sun. In the vain hope of alone defending their ancient possessions, they have fallen in the wars with the white men. Look abroad over their once beautiful country, and what see you now? Naught but the ravages of the pale-face destoyers meet your eyes. So it will be with you Choctaws and Chickasaws! Soon your mighty forest trees, under the shade of whose wide spreading branches you have played in infancy, sported in boyhood, and now rest your wearied limbs after the fatigue of the chase, will be cut down to fence in the land which the white intruders dare to call their own. Soon their broad roads will pass over the grave of your fathers, and the place of their rest will be blotted out forever. The annihilation of our race is at hand unless we unite in one common cause against the common foe. Think not, brave Choctaws and Chickasaws, that you can remain passive and indifferent to the common danger, and thus escape the common fate. Your people too, will soon be as falling leaves and scattering clouds before their blighting breath. You too will be driven away from your native land and ancient domains as leaves are driven before the wintry storms. ...

"Have we not for years had before our eyes a sample of their designs, and are they not sufficient harbingers of their future determinations? Will we not soon be driven from our respective countries and the graves of our ancestors? Will not the bones of our dead be plowed up, and their graves be turned into fields? Shall we calmly wait until they become so numerous that we will no longer be able to resist oppression? Will we wait to be destroyed in our turn, without making an effort worthy of our race? Shall we give up our homes, our country,

(Cushman, H.B., History of the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Natchez Indians, Greeneville, Texas: Headlight Printing House, 1899, pp.311-313.)

bequeathed to us by the Great Spirit, the graves of our dead, and everything that is dear and sacred to us, without a struggle? I know you will cry with me, Never! Never!..."

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LAND USE TODAY: WHOSE DECISION?

After students have read the statement below have them investigate the degree and extent to which they feel the government should be involved in private land use.

. Have students identify examples of government control over private land use referred to in the reading. Then they should add additional examples to the list.
  - To what extent are some controls an unnecessary infringement on ownership right?
. Have students identify examples on which they disagree as to the merits of the control. Organize group debates on selected examples.
  - How can we achieve public control over private land use which is fair to the individual but effective in realizing the general public good?

"During the past 50 years or so, a gradual expansion of public controls over private land use has been instituted. Public controls are especially marked in the case of land-use zoning, but subdivision control, building codes, health codes, and others also exert some control. These controls are not wholly effective nor perhaps always wise, but they do have considerable effect. To take an extreme case, I would not be permitted to erect a smelly glue factory in my backyard. Not only would the neighbors object, but there are laws and courts to enforce their objections. Controls on land use have been more effective in preventing the introduction of non-conforming uses into established residential and other areas than they have been in implementing land-use plans for new or developing areas. This is more for political than legal reasons: If someone seeks to introduce a non-conforming use into an established area, the damaged persons protest immediately and vociferously, and are likely to be effective; if one seeks to upset a planned use of a growing suburban area, the damaged persons are really the whole public, and no individuals feel strongly enough to put up a fight. The greatest single policy issue for land-use in the future is to find ways for public control over private land-use which are fair to the individual but effective in realizing the general public good."

(From Environment, Resources, Pollution and Society. William W. Murdoch, ed. Stamford, Conn. Sinauer Associates, Inc. p. 119.)

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A factor which students should consider in this discussion is the role the public plays in shaping government's land use decisions.

. How active a role does the public play in this process?

- The author of the opening statement implies that public reaction is more probable when land use decisions involve non-conforming development in established residential areas rather than when land use decisions are made concerning undeveloped areas (forests; wildlife preserves; etc.) or sparsely populated areas such as farm land. To what extent do you agree with this assessment? Why?
- How is public interest involved in both decisions?
- What organizations lobby for the public in the land use decision making process? Who are the people involved in these lobby groups? Why are they involved?
- What tactics or strategies are used in the lobbying process?

For related information in this area see pages 39-61 of this guide.

A part of the American dream has traditionally been perceived by many to include the American dream cottage. The fact that for many this dream has been unobtainable has not diminished the intensity of the myth. A result of this dream has been a massive exodus from the city to the suburbs. As more people moved into the suburbs, communities became increasingly concerned with zoning. The following considerations are often included in a cluster of single family dwelling zoning.

- size of lot: 30ft. x 100ft, 1 acre, 2 acre, etc.
- set back (where the house must be located in regards to distance from lot lines.)
- frontage (each house must be on a lot with a minimal amount of frontage on the road; e.g. 200ft etc.
- single use zoning (area is limited to single family dwellings, garden apartments, commercial, etc.)

Have the class examine the above standards and propose additional considerations that suburban communities might include in their residential zoning.

- Why would the community be interested in setting the above standards?
- To what extent does a particular economic class benefit by this kind of zoning? Why?
- What evidence is there that communities must re-examine land use decisions with an eye to designing new land use patterns? Why?
- What impact will the following factors have in changing land use policies?
  - environmental movement
  - energy crisis
  - inflation
  - recession

- To what extent do these factors interact in shaping land use policy?

Land Use Decision Simulation

Below you will find diagrams for 16-acre land tracts. The first represents cluster zoning which is rather typical of single family residential suburban zoning. The other diagrams represent alternative plans for the same 16-acre land tract. The final diagram is left blank to afford students the opportunity to propose their own alternative.

The situation:

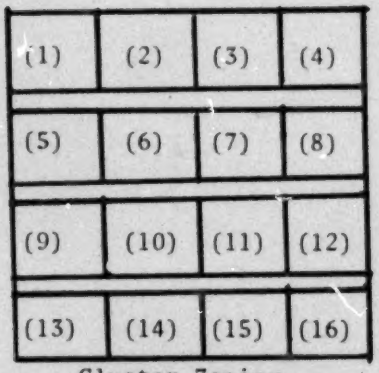
- You are a town board which is faced with the responsibility of determining the land use policy for a 16-acre tract in your town.
- You and your fellow town board members have been under constant pressure from several groups to formulate land use policy to satisfy their specific interests:
  - environmental groups who wish to see the 16 acres left untouched.
  - a builder who would like to build a 16-single-family house development.
  - a second builder who would like to develop the land with 10 duplex attached houses.
  - a businessman who would like to build a high rise complex which would include apartments, shops, offices, schools.
  - additional groups that are unsatisfied with all the above proposals but who have only nebulous plans of their own. Many of these people find it increasingly difficult to meet their expenses and still others have lost jobs or are in danger of doing so.
- Recent developments in the economy and general public interest in the energy crisis and the environmental movement suggest that your community should devise new approaches to land use. Which approach would best accomodate:

  - economic development and use of public services such as roads, garbage disposal, street lighting, school bus pick up, power, sewers, cable T.V.
  - schools located within walking distance of the home
  - places of employment
  - open spaces
  - entertainment facilities
  - economic development of innovative energy sources such as solar, atomic, and wind energy etc.
  - pleasing life style and quality of life
  - peoples from several economic and social classes

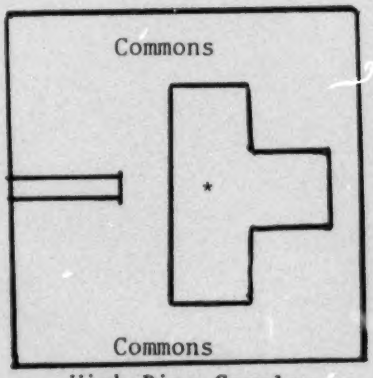
- Consensus: choose 2 alternatives which are most plausible in terms of the above considerations.

  - assign groups to each of the original alternatives
  - list all consequences of alternative assigned
  - reunite the class and discuss possible additional consequences using consequences grid
  - rank order the alternatives, in terms of the consequences

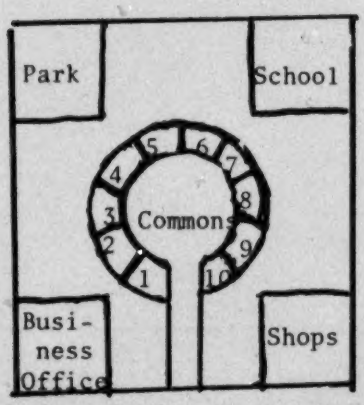
ALTERNATIVE LAND USE PROPOSALS FOR 16-ACRE LAND TRACTS



Cluster Zoning
(16) = single family dwellings

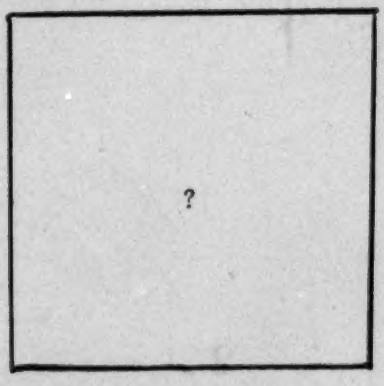


High Rise Complex
* high rise building includes apartments, shops, offices, schools



Attached or Garden Apartment Zoning
(10) = each unit represents 2-family dwelling

Underdeveloped Wilderness



CONSEQUENCES GRID

Alternative 1	Alternative 2
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.	.
.	.
.	.
.	.

Alternative Strategies

Alternative Strategy: A

Students who wish to investigate the "hidden costs" involved in a land use decision should refer to the module in Thomas R. Brehman, Environmental Demonstrations, Experiments and Projects for the Secondary School. (New York: Parker Publishing Co., 1973), pp. 103-104.

The following strategies can be used in conjunction with this module.

1. Ask your students to work in small groups and based on the information provided, decide if the advice of the independent firm to convert the southwest section of the town into a housing development will provide relief for Rutters' financial problems.

2. Name those persons or agencies in your community who could provide the information given in the problem. (I.e., what school official could provide the figures for the local cost of educating each student.)

3. List other alternatives for using the land that would be financially profitable. Explain how Rutters might benefit financially by implementing these alternatives.

4. Discuss other factors (other than cost versus financial return) that should be considered in a land-use decision (i.e., human values; the need for suitable housing).

5. Develop a list of additional facts and information you would need about the housing development to more accurately determine costs and benefits. References can be made to the list developed in the pre-assessment.

6. Analyze the problem used to illustrate some of the financial factors involved in land use decisions. Develop the complexity of the issue of land use, drawing on the outcomes of the activities presented above. The illustrations present only a few basic factors in making land-use decisions. In developing the complexity of the issue, introduce possible conflict situations (i.e., the development will be a financial burden to the community but the housing is badly needed).

Field Research Project

1. Develop a list of the land development projects that are under consideration in your community.

2. Interview persons from government agencies that provide information on land use projects in our community who are involved in land use decisions.
(town or city official, school officials)

3. Attend public meetings where land use is being discussed.

4. Evaluate community reactions to the proposed land development. If there is negative reaction what form does it take? What opportunities are open to individuals and groups to express opinion on the project.

5. Identify one conflict that exists on the issues. Discuss the conflicting position. What means are available for resolving the conflict?

6. Analyze the project in terms of the kinds of information which are required in the Environmental Impact Law which will be effective as of 1976.

Alternative Strategy: B

1. Read the Tonawanda News article of Tuesday, August 13, 1974 entitled, "Brighton-Delaware Residents Assail Zoning Plan."
   - Write a statement explaining the nature of the controversy.
   - State the area of conflict. Summarize opposing positions.
   - What is the nature of the community involvement in this land use decision?
   - Contrast the different frames of reference from which the participants of the meeting are speaking.
   - Compare the values expressed by the participants in the debate.

   Values and value disputes - "Values are the standards we live by—that is our idea about what is good, worthwhile, desirable."[1]
   - State examples of how positions or views were supported or opposed depending on differences in values.
   - State in writing examples of value disputes or conflicts that you observed during your research.
     Construct a list of the values expressed in the land use decision.

1. Explain the procedures you would follow to develop a compromise solution to the problem. List alternatives that might appeal to both sides.

2. Collect news articles that relate to zoning decisions in your community. Analyze the issue using the procedures outlined in item #1.

3. Select a zoning decision in your community that involves important issues, has community involvement and some conflict of opinion.
   - Allow students to research the issues by:
     - attending public meetings
     - interviewing the principals involved
     - inviting opposing sides to speak to the class

(Adapted from the Environmental Studies Curriculum Guides developed by the Sweet Home Central School District, Amherst, N.Y.)

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[1] James P. Shaver and A. Guy Tarkins, The Analysis of Public Issues Programs. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1959), p. 4.

ASSAIL ZONING PLAN

By LYNN KERWIN
News Staff Writer

Several residents of the Brighton Road-Delaware Road-McConkey Drive area of the Town of Tonawanda voiced opposition last night to the possible rezoning of that area to a multiple-family category during a public hearing at a well-attended Town Board meeting.

The Town of Tonawanda Planning Board has recommended to the Town Board that the total area be changed to "multi-family." Portions of the area are currently zoned residential while other sections carry restricted business and general business designations.

The town intends to sell an unused parcel within the area - now zoned "C" or general business - which formerly housed its water maintenance department.

Under the present zoning, just about any business could be erected, according to William Hazlewood, chairman of the Planning Board. Mr. Hazlewood added that the Planning Board suggested the zone change "to protect residents from future businesses there."

Councilman Thomas J. Kelly read the restrictions for "C" zoning, which part of the area carries now. The area could have almost any business that "is free from dust, fumes, odor, gas, etc.," Mr. Kelly noted, if it remains zoned "C."

In making the zone change recommendation, Michael Hanna, a member of the Planning Board, said the board "is doing what we think is best for the town."

Residents who spoke during the hearing, which was about an hour long, commented that they were opposed to the erection of apartments in the area.

"Multiple dwellings are fine on the avenues," Stanley Szabla of 166 McConkey Drive said. "But, we're all residential here and we're strongly against multiple dwellings."

Mr. Szabla said most of the residents in the area are in favor of zoning back to "A" for residential single-family units only.

"I've lived there for 17 years and I intend to stay there until I retire - I don't want it messed up," Mr. Szabla said.

(From Tonawanda News, August 13, 1974.)

"Nobody's trying to mess up your neighborhood," Mr. Hanna said. "There's no malice in our recommendation -no attempt to hurt anybody. We're trying to do something other than leave the land vacant.

"Our recommendation was not a decision made in one or two hours," Mr. Hanna added. "We spent something less than six months looking at the site, studying the area's economic problems - what would happen if it is zoned in a particular way.

"We theorize there wouldn't be a market for single-family homes."

Mr. Hanna cited the high cost of land and construction as two key reasons why the area may not be attractive to single-home builders.

"We want to give the area a good appearance," he said. "We want it to provide some tax revenue and cause no congestion for the Town of Tonawanda.

"Logically, townhouses with one or two bedrooms and no or few children would be suitable there. The property would be maintained.

"We have no buyers for the land now," Mr. Hanna said, "but the town wants to dispose of the land. Some suggested we turn the area into a playground. The Planning Board doesn't feel that's the best use of that particular land. People would object to that as well."

"The Planning Board is aware of your concern," Chairman Hazlewood told the citizens. "If we change it to a multi-family zone, single, two-family and multi-family units will be permitted, but nothing else."

Kathy Burns of 47 McConkey Drive asked where occupants of multiple-family structures would park their cars.

"There would be one and a half car spaces for each dwelling unit - in the rear, not in the front." Mr. Hanna explained. He estimated that the area could accommodate about 22 families in multiple-family dwellings.

Another woman at the hearing yelled out: "What are you talking about, high rise? That's a lot of people for that little bit of land."

Others who spoke expressed concern that multi-family units would result in a dangerous traffic situation. Others wondered why single-family homes already existing there would have to be rezoned to multi-family units in the future.

Mr. Szabla asked what the height restrictions would be if apartments were constructed.

Councilman Kelly answered, "You can't build high rise there. There's not enough space." He explained that square footage of land determines the number of units possible.

Councilman Harry Goss added, "We're looking to a future time. We don't want blight and old run-down houses there."

"When I take a bath, I don't want three stories watching me," Mrs. Stanley Podgorski of 1031 Delaware Road said. "I want my privacy. I want to die there in peace."

"Once you zone the area to multi-family," John Harkness of 38 McConkey Drive said, "we have no choice. We have to live with it."

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A CASE STUDY: FOREST FOR SALE BY OWNER

- How have official government policies reflected growing concern paralleling the shortage of resources in the face of steadily increasing demand?
- What are the major concerns about forest management.
- Use and abuse in the land of plenty: Who owns the land?

Whose land is it? The question goes to the heart of debate that is as old as the Republic: the right of property, private utility, public ownership, government regulation. The issue of how we reconcile the right of private ownership of land and the protection of natural resources is examined in the modules by using the Adirondacks Case Study.

Present Forest Management Policy

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(From POPULATION, RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT: ISSUES IN HUMAN ECOLOGY, Second Edition, by Paul R. Ehrlich and Anne H. Ehrlich. W. W. Freeman and Company. Copyright ©1972.")

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Teaching Strategies

. Have students read the above article. Then based upon their reading have them analyze the ways in which economic needs such as impact on jobs, need for additional water resources, etc., and environmental factors can come into conflict. Students should also be asked to propose additional economic needs related to the forest which are not developed in the article.

- To what extent do some human needs come into conflict with economic and environmental needs related to the forest?
- What programs and policies do forest industries practice for preserving our resources and protecting the environment?

. Now that students have been introduced to the issue of the potential conflict of economic, social and environmental needs when establishing priorities in forests management, have them propose alternative solutions for meeting these conflicting needs. Students should propose as many alternatives as possible. At this point, encourage quantity of responses.

. Next students should analyze the consequences of the alternatives. As more extreme resolutions are eliminated, students will be left with a more workable set of alternatives.

- How might an owner of forest lands regard government restrictions on the economic use of forests?
- How can the potential conflict between property rights and protection of the environment be resolved?
- What factors should be considered when developing public policy toward undeveloped land uses?
- What organizations lobby for the public in land-use decisions?
- What tactics or strategies are used? Economic and non-economic?
- What impact has the dispute with the Iroquois had upon property rights and the management of forests?

Research questions and requests for information about public and private forest management can be directed to:

a. Forest Service
Washington, D.C. 20250
- Responsible for the management of National Forests

b. National Forest Reservation Commission
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250
- Makes recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning land purchase

c. George C. Cheek, Executive Vice President
American Forest Institute
P.O. Box 38
Riverdale, Maryland 20840
- A conservation education organization sponsored by the forest industries. This organization promotes the "tree farm" concept. Publishes the Tree Farm News and Green America. Its motto is "Trees, the renewable resource." The organization spends a great deal of money advertising its environmental programs and practices.

d. The American Forestry Association
1319 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
- Promotes the intelligent management and use of forests. Publishes the American Forest.

e. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative
Suite 37
4 Executive Park East
Atlanta, Georgia 30329
- Publication - Forest Farmer, Forest Farmer Manual

f. Forest History Society
P.O. Box 1581
Santa Cruz, California 95061
- Publication - Forest History

g. New York Forest Owners Association
William Tubiner, President
22 Cornish Avenue
Binghamton, New York 13901
- Unites the quarter-million owners of 11 million acres of privately owned forest lands in New York State.

h. Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Lands and Forests
Director James Preston
50 Wolf Road
Albany, N.Y. 12201

The Future of the Adirondacks

Design a preliminary policy for forest management that would protect the environment and allow for the economic and recreational use of forests in New York State. Ask for a response to your proposal from your local member of the Assembly, Senate or the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

For many years New Yorkers have taken an active interest in the management of their forests and wilderness lands. However they have not always been united concerning the shape public policy should take vis à vis areas such as the Adirondacks. Below you will find a case study dealing with a controversy over the construction of a dam, Gooley Dam, in the Adirondacks. As students investigate this material they should:

- State the nature of the controversy.
- Identify the various interests groups involved in the controversy (Who they are? Why they hold their position?).
- State the position of each group concerning the construction of the dam.
- Analyze what steps each group took in order to get its position adopted.
- Weigh the validity of each position and then develop your own policy concerning land use in the Adirondacks.
- Compare your own policy with the ultimate conclusions which were adopted by the state.

- Who were the various interests groups in the Gooley Case?
- What were their respective positions?
- What is the basis of the economy of the region?
- How did each interest group try to influence the legislature to accept its position?
- Which group ultimately had the greatest impact upon legislative policy? Why?
- To what extent could any of the positions be judged either good or bad?

Below you will find two press releases announcing Governor Rockefeller's creation of a temporary study commission on the future of the Adirondacks and the appointment of an Advisory Group of the Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks.

- Who are the people who were appointed?
- Why do you think these people were chosen? What interest groups do you think they represent?
- To what extent do these individuals represent a cross-section of the State's population? Explain.
(Consider the address of the individual appointees, the types of organizations represented. Where possible look up the appointees in publications such as Who's Who.)

- What other groups not represented on this list might be interested in the Adirondacks?
- What directions did the Commission have from the Governor concerning the scope of their investigations?
- What types of recommendations would you expect a group such as this to make?

From:

TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSION
ON THE FUTURE OF THE ADIRONDACKS

Harold A. Jerry, Jr.
Executive Secretary
41 State Street
Albany, New York 12207

FOR RELEASE:

P.M. Friday
June 13, 1969

Leo W. O'Brien, Chairman of the Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks, announced today that the Commission will hold its first public hearing at Old Forge on July 8th. The hearing will be held at 7:30 P.M. in the cafeteria of the Town of Webb School.

Additional public hearings will be held at later dates at Lake George, New York City, Buffalo and Utica for the convenience of residents of those areas. Interested persons are urged to attend the public hearing nearest their homes.

Persons desiring to be heard at the Old Forge hearing are requested to submit their names to the Executive Secretary, Adirondack Study Commission, 41 State Street, Albany, New York. In order to give as many persons as possible an opportunity to be heard, each speaker will be requested to limit his remarks to five minutes. Any person may submit supplemental written material for the consideration of the Commission.

The hearing will be limited to discussion of the seven questions addressed to the Commission by Governor Rockefeller and speakers will be requested to confine their observations to the seven questions. The seven questions asked by Governor Rockefeller are as follows:

1. What should be the long range state policy toward acquisition of additional forest preserve land?

2. What measures can be taken to assure that development on private land is appropriate and consistent with the long range well being of the area?

3. What should be the state policy toward recreation development in the area?

4. Should there be federal participation in any phase of the plans including a limited park or wilderness area?

5. Should there be greater management flexibility in some portions of the area?

6. Should there be even stronger safeguards for the wilderness portions?

7. Should procedures be developed for a more flexible policy regarding consolidation of public lands?

P.M., THURSDAY
SEPTEMBER 19, 1968

Governor Rockefeller today announced the creation of a Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks to "review in depth the problems of the area and to develop alternatives for the future of the Adirondacks to best serve the people of our State."

"As our forefathers sought to protect the natural resources of the Adirondacks for our generation, it is our responsibility to review the potential of their resources under present day situations and to chart the future of the Adirondacks with as much wisdom and foresight as was done for us," the Governor said.

"Therefore, I have asked eleven distinguished citizens to identify the problems of the Adirondacks in broad, long range terms and report back to me and the Legislature next year."

The following persons have agreed to serve on the Temporary Study commission:

Lowell Thomas, Pawling - Author, Conservationist, radio and television commentator

James C. Loeb, Saranac Lake - Co-publisher and Editor, Adirondack Daily Enterprise and Lake Placid News; former U.S. Ambassador to Peru and Guinea

Leo W. O'Brien, Albany - former Congressman; newspaper columnist; radio and television commentator

R. Watson Pomeroy, Wassaic - former member of New York State Senate and Assembly

Henry L. Diamond, New York City - member, Long Island State Park Commission; Counsel to President's Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty

Dr. Julian W. Anderson, New York City, Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery, Columbia University Medical Center

Harold K. Hochschild, New York City - Honorary Chairman, American Metal, Climax Company

Howard H. Kimball, Jr., Elmira - former Mayor of Elmira; wholesale hardware supply

Frederick O'Neal, New York City - President, Actors Equity

Peter S. Paine, Jr., New York City - Lawyer, Sullivan and Cromwell

Frederick Sheffield, New York City - Lawyer, Webster, Sheffield, Fleischmann, Hitchcock & Chrystie

The Chairman and staff members for the Commission will be announced at a later date.

"In addition," Governor Rockefeller said, "I am directing the Temporary Study Commission to establish an Advisory Committee comprised of individuals and representatives of organizations interested in the Adirondacks."

"The personal, technical and professional knowledge of these people and the organizations they represent will greatly assist the Commission in carrying out its responsibility."

It is expected that the Commission will make full use of all available information and will address itself to such questions as:

1. What should be the long range State policy toward acquisition of additional forest preserve land?

2. What measures can be taken to assure that development on private land is appropriate and consistent with the long range well being of the area?

3. What should be the State policy toward recreation development in the area?

4. Should there be federal participation in any phase of the plans including a limited park or wilderness area?

5. Should there be greater management flexibility in some portions of the area?

6. Should there be even stronger safeguards for the wilderness portions?

7. Should procedures be developed for a more flexible policy regarding consolidation of public lands?

Leo W. O'Brien of Albany, a member of the Commission, has been appointed Chairman. Two new members have been added to the Commission. They are Robert F. Hall of Warrensburg and Richard W. Lawrence, Jr. of Elizabethtown.

IMMEDIATE, FRIDAY
SEPTEMBER 19, 1969

Leo W. O'Brien, Chairman of the Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks, today announced the appointment of thirty-nine members of the Advisory Group to the Commission.

The Adirondack Study Commission was established by Governor Rockefeller in September, 1968 to "review in depth the problems of the area and to develop alternatives for the future of the Adirondacks to best serve the people of our state."

The Governor directed the Commission to establish an Advisory Group and said, "the personal, technical and professional knowledge of these Advisors and the organizations they represent will greatly assist the Commission in carrying out its responsibility."

Mr. O'Brien said the Advisors are:

-- Lyman Beeman, President, Finch Pruyn & Co., 28 North Road, Glens Falls.

-- Arthur Benson, Association Member and Proprietor of Frontier Town, Adirondack Attractions Inc., North Hudson.

-- Walter T. Blank, President, Kayac and Canoe Club of New York, 29 Schuyler Drive, Poughkeepsie.

-- Mrs. John F. Brown, Editor of Newsletter, Adirondack Mountain Club, 1479 Dean Street, Schenectady.

-- William Brune, President, Northwoods Club, Ray Brook.

-- John J. Burns, Commissioner, Office for local Government, Sea Cliff.

-- Harold Burton, 550 Steward Avenue, Garden City, Long Island

-- William C. Busch, Chairman, Lake George Park Commission, Canoe Island Lodge, Diamond Point.

-- Charles H. Callison, Executive Vice-President, National Audubon Society, 43 South Calument Avenue, Hastings- on-Hudson.

-- A. Richard Cohen, Old Forge.

-- Michael Colon, 1051 Evergreen Avenue, New York City.

-- Arthur Crocker, President, The Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

-- Charles A. Cusick, R.D., Weedsport.

-- Francis Donnelly, Chairman, New York State Forest Practice Board, Olmstedville.

-- F. Burton Fisher, Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid.

-- Thomas C. Florich, President, The Camp Fire Club of America, 32 Blackthorn Lane, White Plains.

-- Alfred Forsyth, Chairman, Conservation Committee, Atlantic Chapter, Sierra Club, Chappaqua.

-- Henry U. Harris, Past President and Past Chairman, Ausable Club, Glen Head, Long Island.

-- Charles Hawley, Chairman, Lake Champlain-Lake George Regional Planning Board, Ground Road, Lake George.

-- John T. Jamison, President, Forest Preserve Association of New York State, 311 Oakridge Drive, Schenectady.

-- Livingston Lansing, Director, New York State Snowmobile Association, Woodgate Drive, Route 3, Boonville.

-- Mrs. Winifred LaRose, Vice-President and Director, Adirondack Park Association, Mocking Bird Hill, Lake George.

-- Thomas Lawrence, Sr., President, Izaak Walton League of America, 510 Williams Street, Rome.

-- Edwin S. Litchfield, Litchfield Park, Tupper Lake.

-- James Marshall, Council Member, Wilderness Society, 430 Park Avenue, New York City.

-- David L. Newhouse, Chairman, Constitutional Council for the Forest Preserve, 402 Terrace Road, Schenectady.

-- Charles E. Palm, Dean, College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca.

-- Gerard A. Pesez, Resident Manager, Woodlands Northern Division, International Paper Company, 34 Harrison Avenue, South Glens Falls.

-- Richard Pough, President, Natural Area Council, 145 East 52nd Street, New York City.

-- William M. Roden, Trout Lake, Diamond Point

-- Noel Rubinton, 505 East 79th Street, New York City.

-- Paul Schaefer, President, Adirondack Hudson River Association; Founder, Friends of the Forest Preserve, 897 St. Davids Lane, Schenectady.

-- Russell Spencer, Watertown.

-- Miss LaVerne Thompson, Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources, Appalachian Mountain Club, 501 West 123rd Street, New York City.

-- Martin A. Turner, President, New York State Conservation Council, 4624 Eckhardt Road, Eden.

-- Mrs. Thomas M. Waller, President, The Garden Club of America. Tanrakin Farm, Mt. Kisco.

-- Richard Weber, Jr., Member and Past Treasurer, Eastern Amateur Ski Association, 133 Wall Street, Schenectady.

-- Cornelius V. Whitney, 230 Park Avenue, New York City.

-- John M. Ziezer, Oak Mt. Lodge, Speculator.

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Water Needs of New York State

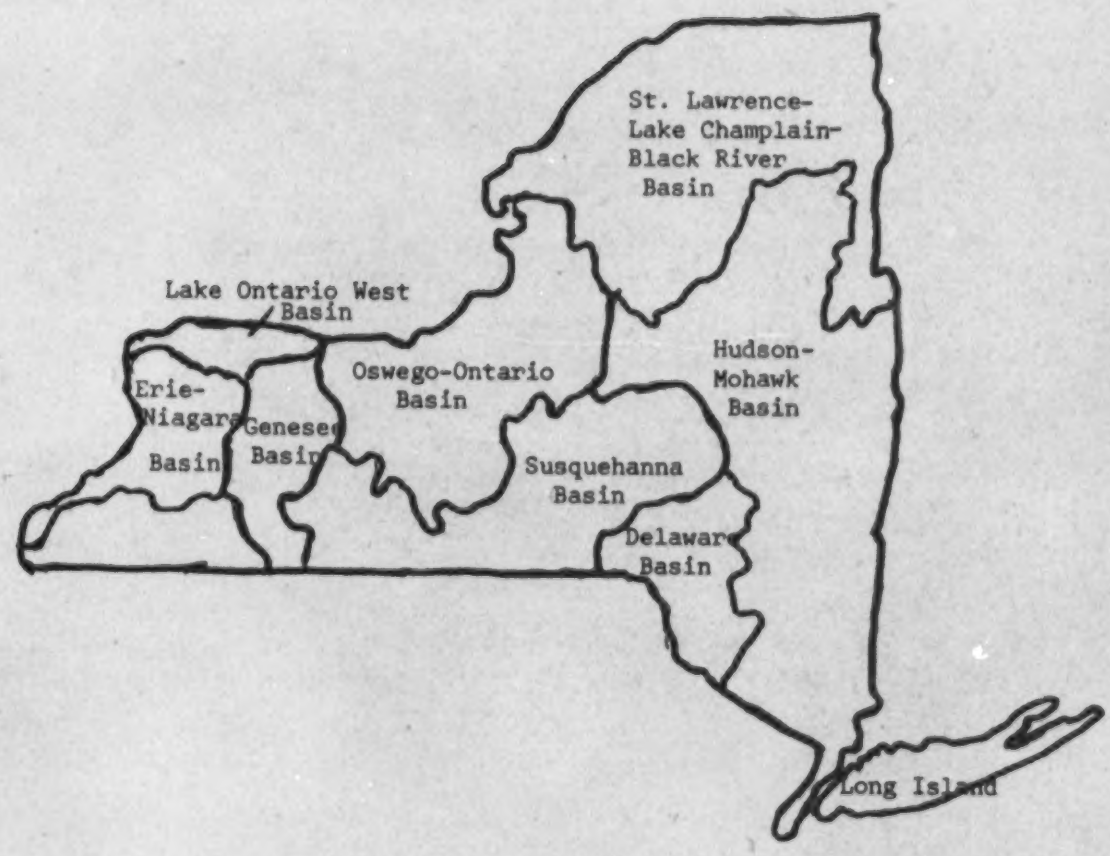
Given the following graphs and maps, students should write a statement concerning the water needs of the people of New York.

- What areas of the State experience the greatest rainfall?
- What areas possess the greatest number of recreational facilities?
- To what extent do the areas of greatest rainfall compare with those parts of the State having population with the greatest density?
- What parts of the State have the greatest public water supply demands? Why? The greatest recreation demands?
- What steps would you recommend the State to take to bring together those areas that need water and recreational facilities with those areas that have great supplies of water and recreation potential?

Under Governor Rockefeller a Water Resources Commission was established in 1965 to devise a program that would accelerate the planning and development of the State's water resources. Have students read a section of the Commission's report.

- What impact would their recommendations, if implemented, have had on the Adirondacks?
- How does this commission's findings compare with the final report of the Governor's Temporary Study Commission on the Adirondacks? (See pages 39-61.)
- Why do the two reports differ?

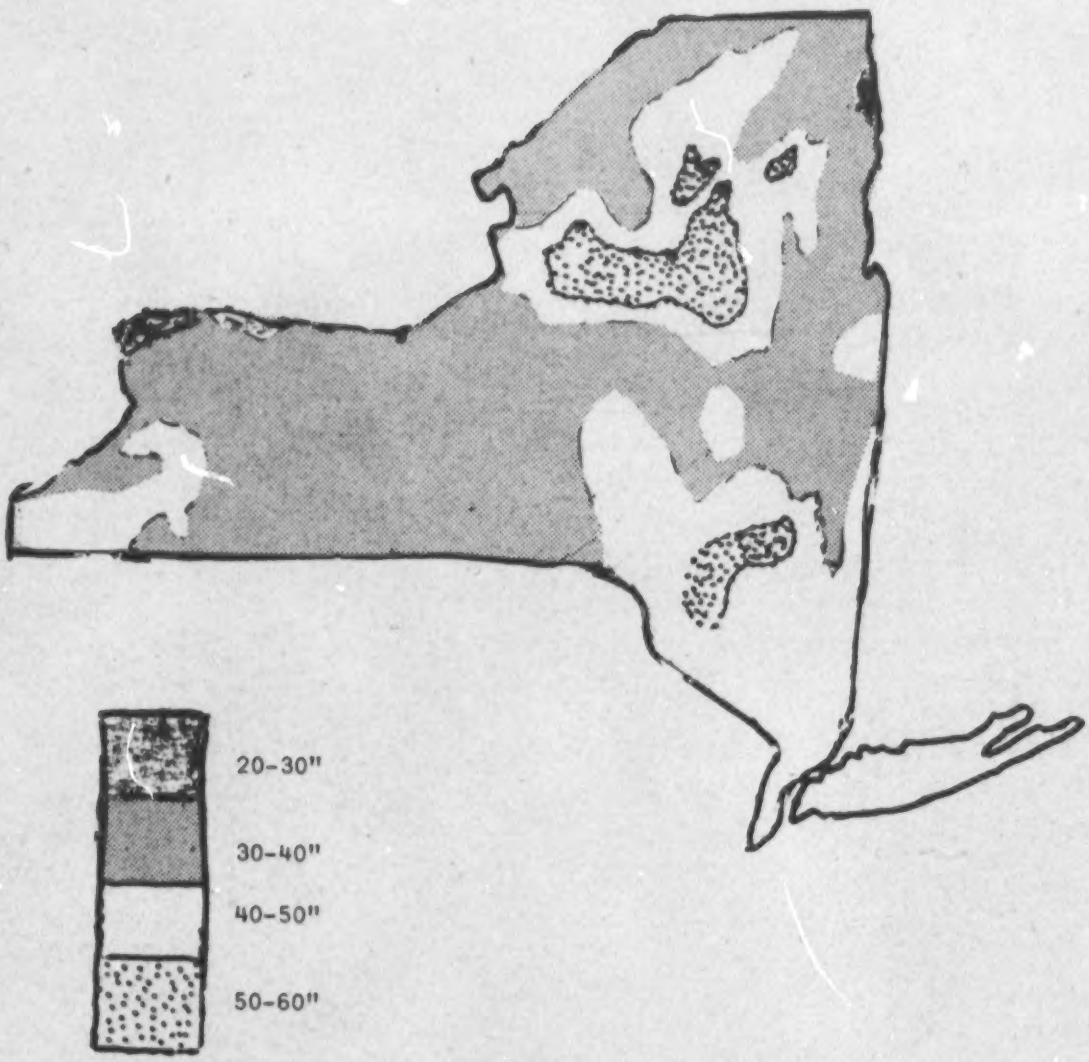
PRINCIPAL DRAINAGE BASINS



(Adapted from Summary Appraisal: Developing and Managing the Water Resources of New York State, NYS Water Resources Commission. NYS Conservation Department, Albany, N.Y. 1967.)

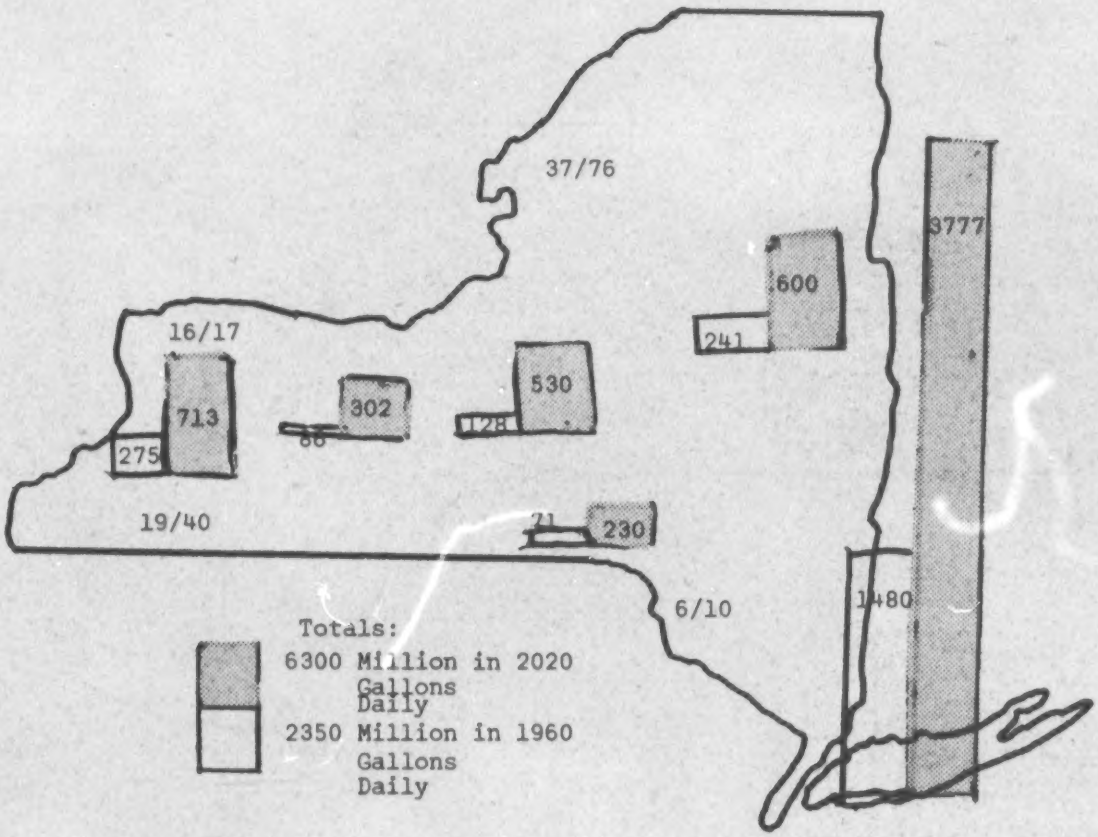
MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION

1931 - 1964



(Adapted from Summary Appraisal: Developing and Managing the Water Resources of New York State, NYS Water Resources Commission. NYS Conservation Department, Albany, New York 1967.)

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY DEMANDS

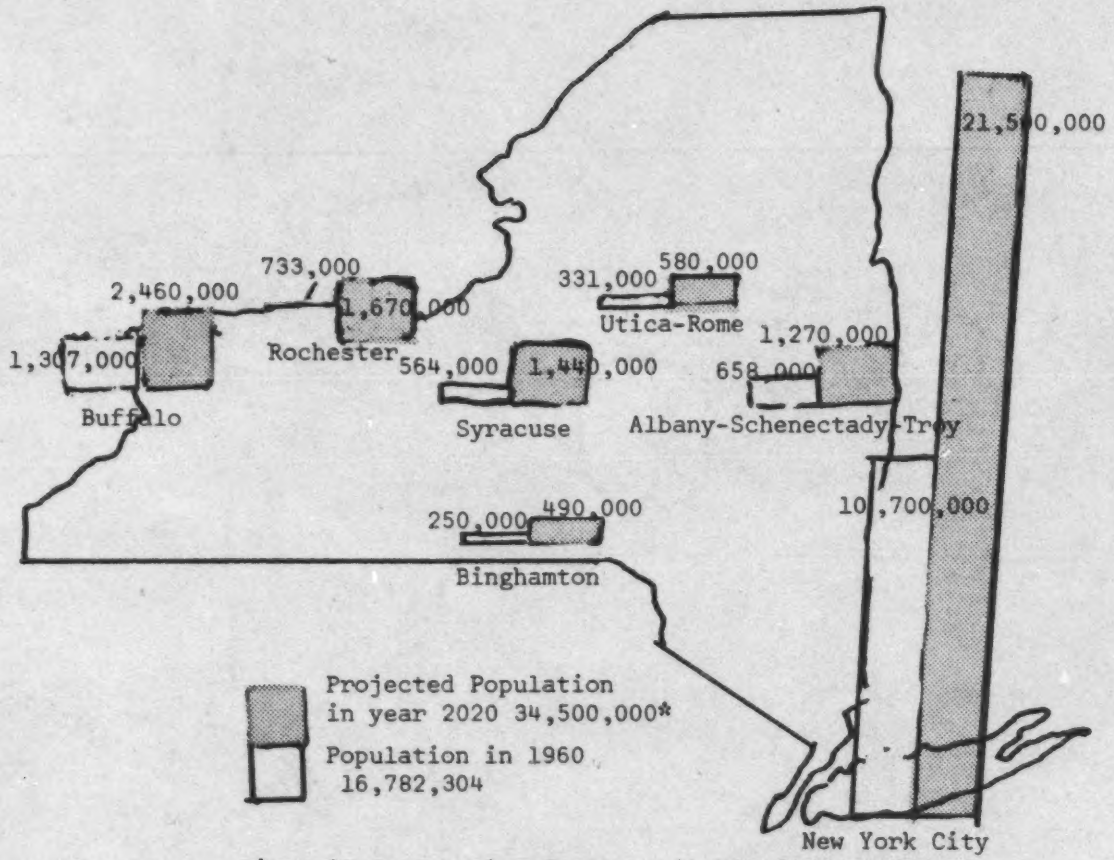


Note: Includes industrial uses served from Public Water Supply System and Rural Domestic Water Use.

(Adapted from Summary Appraisal: Developing and Managing the Water Resources of New York State, NYS Water Resources Commission. NYS Conservation Department, Albany, New York. 1967.)

PROJECTED GROWTH OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

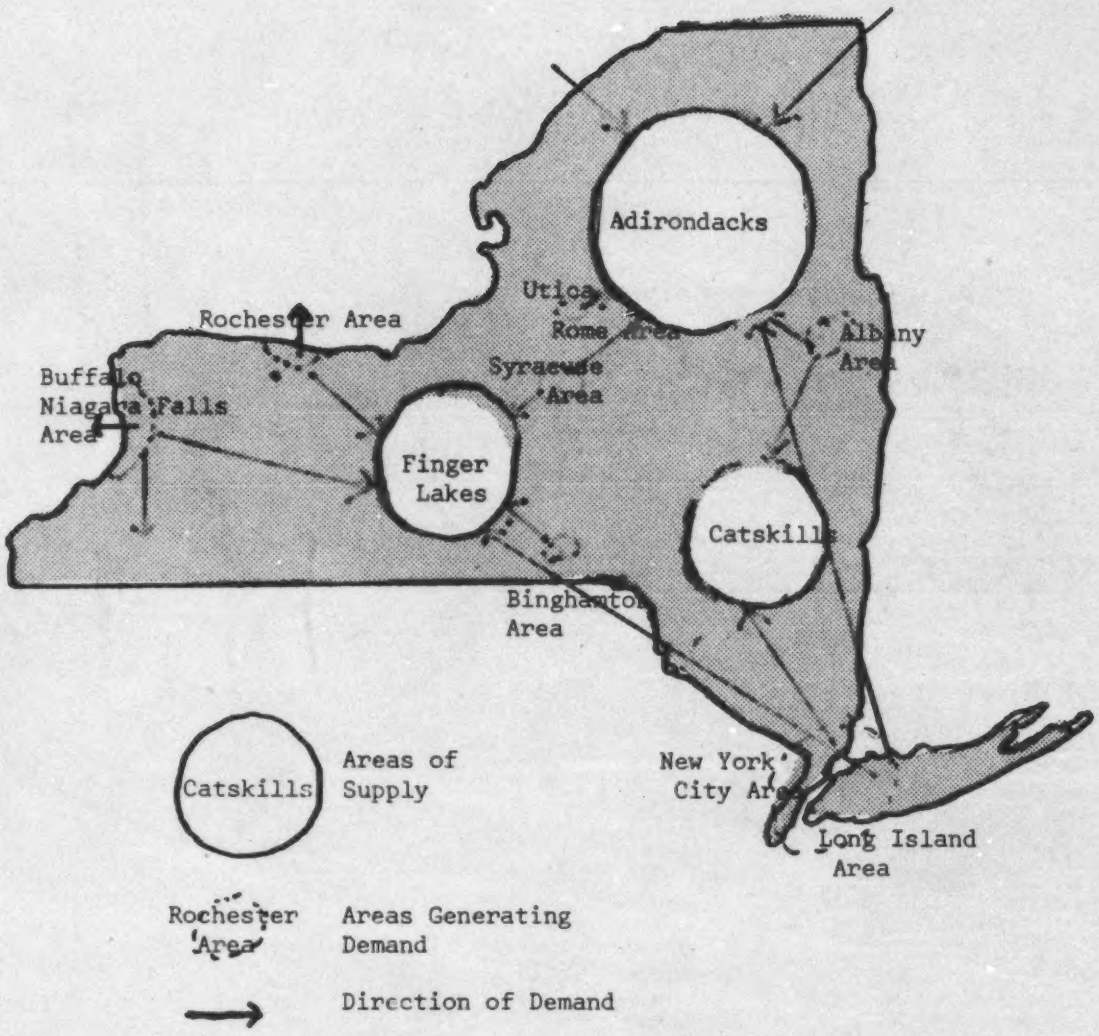
(Based on 1966 SMSA boundaries)



*compiled on basis of all available data

(Adapted from Summary Appraisal: Developing and Managing the Water Resources in New York State, NYS Water Resources Commission. NYS Conservation Department, Albany, New York. 1967.)

RECREATION DEMANDS



(Adapted from Summary Appraisal: Developing and Managing the Water Resources in New York State, NYS Water Resources Commission. NYS Conservation Department, Albany, New York. 1967.)

New York State is growing rapidly in population. The State population increased about 2 million between 1950 and 1960 and over another million by mid-1966 when it reached an estimated 17.9 million. People are highly urbanized with about 85 percent living in 7 major metropolitan areas. Heavy population increases took place in the suburbs of New York City between 1950 and 1960. Nassau County's population more than doubled. Rockland and Westchester Counties near New York City also had substantial increases in population from 1950 to 1960. Nine upstate counties had increases exceeding 20 percent.

Natural advantages such as geographical location, topography, climate and resources have been major factors contributing to the State's development. Additional future development of available water resources can significantly enhance the economic and social well-being of people of the State.

The primary objective of water resources planning in New York State is to provide a framework within which to allocate available resources in an optimum manner for meeting the needs and desires of the people of the State. The planning involves two basic consideration--quantity and quality. Adequate quantities of water of suitable quality must be supplied to meet present and future needs--if the State is to continue to grow and prosper. To meet this goal, an overall plan must include all significant potentials, such as development and utilization of ground water, better regulation and use of natural lakes and construction of surface reservoirs. The nature of an overall plan is emerging from the current basin and regional studies.

The most apparent need now is for additional major storage reservoirs to ameliorate the most critical water problems and to develop the greatest potential benefits. There are hundreds of possible reservoir sites in the State. However, good sites are limited. Through a series of progressively more stringent screening processes, the number of sites has been reduced to a relatively few which appear to be the most promising. Forty-eight have been selected in this category. The potential reservoirs would have 6,200,000 acre-feet of storage and would add 153,000 acres to the State's water surface. The estimated capital cost of construction is $914,000,000.

More detailed project feasibility studies may show some of these sites to be less desirable. Others may be scheduled for construction far into the future. Included in the suggested initial development plan are those sites likely to prove feasible after more intensive studies. Preliminary evaluations indicate these sites can meet certain well-defined needs and have outstanding capabilities for multi-purpose development. The

(From Summary Appraisal: Developing and Managing the Water Resources of New York State. The New York State Water Resources Commission, New York Conservation Department, Albany. 1967. pp. 9, 23, 33.)

suggested plan considers possible development of 20 reservoirs with 2,700,000 acre-feet of storage and 67,000 acres of water surface. The estimated present capital cost of construction is $450,000,000, including land acquisition costs but not those of related recreational facilities. ... The acquisition of any sites that may be within the Forest Preserve must be within the Constitution.

The plan shows the magnitude of investments which must be made if the State is to keep pace with its growing population by managing its basic natural resources to provide for continued economic growth. It is estimated that approximately one-third of the construction cost will be underwritten by federal funds.

The benefits of such a program would include major benefits for public water supply, recreation, fish and wildlife and food control. Less extensive, but nevertheless important, benefits would be realized for agricultural water supply (irrigation), water quality control, hydroelectric power generation and navigation. Basic indirect benefits, such as stimulation of industrial growth and enhancement of adjoining shore areas, are potentially large. Under the Pure Waters Program, nearly $2 billion has been assigned to clean up our waters. The dimension of multi-purpose water resources capital construction seems a realistic additional investment to guarantee the success of the Pure Waters Program and to provide the basic foundation for continued economic growth and social well-being in the Empire State... .

Nine sites are located in the Hudson River Basin, three each are in the St. Lawrence River and Lake Champlain Basins and one each is in the Black River and Delaware River Basins. The total estimated capital cost of all developments is $517,000,000. The sites could provide 3,520,000 acre-feet of storage and 92,000 acres of water surface. It is estimated that associated recreational facilities would cost about $58,000,000.

The Gooley No. 1 site in the upper Hudson River Basin has the greatest potential for storage, but is followed closely by Forestport Reservoir in the Black River Basin and Hinckley redevelopment in the Mohawk River Basin. Although all the sites have potential for a variety of uses of storage, primary reservoir functions would be public water supply, recreation and possible export of water to adjoining basins.

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Materials From the Hearings on Gooley Dam Construction

The following materials represent statements on the issue of the management and development of the Adirondacks and the construction of Gooley Dam.

- **To what extent do they represent a balanced presentation of the issue?**
- **What position if any do they take?**

The Adirondack Park Area is an Unique
Wilderness Area

IT IS YOUR HOME!
IT NEEDS YOUR HELP!

WE LIVE IN A PARK WHICH MUST
BE VIGOROUSLY PROMOTED

Even though our Park is nationally and world renowned, surveys show that the average resident of New York State is not familiar with the Adirondack Park although it also belongs to him. He must be informed.

Competition from better financed, more strongly promoted vacation areas is diverting the public's attention from the Adirondacks.

THE RESULT? Our population growth has lagged. The average income of our residents has suffered. Our transportation facilities show neglect. Our recreational facilities are dated and in many cases obsolete. Our young people must seek employment elsewhere.

No wonder it sometimes seems that these 5,000 square miles of mountains, lakes and forests are hidden from the public's view! We must make the citizens of our state aware of the Adirondack Park as a vacationland and reaffirm it to others.

A coordinated program is required to spur our sluggish growth rate and to provide a healthier economic climate. We must recapture the attention of the public in the Adirondacks. To accomplish this we need adequate funds for promotion and advertising.

Do you know that

- You hike in the largest park in the United States. It is bigger than Yellowstone.
- Our park is comprised of 90% forest lands.
- Thirteen of New York State's sixty-two counties are wholly or partially, within our our park.
- The park in which we live is world famous. It is noted for its scenic beauty and wilderness values; for its outstanding sports facilities and historic sites; for its fine accommodations, tourist attractions and unlimited recreation activities.
- Our park area has an untapped potential for massive recreational and industrial development.

[The New York State Conference of Mayors has graciously permitted the Department to use items from its file on water resources in New York State. These materials appear on pages 39-61.]

(From undated pamphlet from The Adirondack Park Association, Inc.)

THE ADIRONDACK PARK ASSOCIATION

The Adirondack Park Association was formed in 1954 by a group of interested Park citizens representing various businesses and industries. They believed that a collective effort on the part of the entire Adirondack community was vital to the area's growth. Their aim has been to provide a media through which all the people of the thirteen Adirondack counties can work together.

The Association, or APA as it is called, is a non-profit, non-partisan organization. It has no ties with any special interest group.

APA's function is to provide region-wide representation of the Adirondack area to the New York State Administration; to be a liaison with the organizations of other regions and to cooperate and coordinate programs with them.

APA's PROGRAM

The Adirondack Park Association has a broad and well-reasoned program for stimulating the North Country economy. It includes the following:

- ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION
- WISE CONSERVATION PRACTICES
- IMPROVING YEAR-ROUND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
- INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPATIBLE WITH THE PARK
- IMPROVEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, ROADS AND HIGHWAYS
- THE BETTERMENT OF FARMING CONDITIONS
- SPONSORSHIP OF BENEFICIAL PARK LEGISLATION

WE MUST ACT NOW

Population explosion and unprecedented growth in leisure time throughout the country have produced a demand for vacation areas. This demand remains unsatisfied in many sections of the United States and pressure grows upon traditional vacation spots. To meet competition the Adirondack Park Area must promote its vacation potential.

Careful planning can prepare the Adirondack Area for its vacation, as well as its industrial and agricultural, role in the future.

The APA will face the pressures from selfish and restrictive interests. These pressures must be countered by an intelligent positive program.

The APA is the forum where problems can be discussed, plans made and constructive programs set in motion.

TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO HELP YOURSELF TO A BETTER LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACKS! BECOME A MEMBER OF APA!

JOIN THE ADIRONDACK PARK
ASSOCIATION

The Adirondack Park Association needs your time, your dedication and your financial support. Let us work together to make the Adirondack Park a finer place in which to live, work and to bring up our families.

You are invited to become a member of the Adirondack Park Association. Each membership has the privilege of one vote at association meetings. Each business membership may designate a member of his organization to exercise its voting right.

APA members receive the association's "News Letter"; invitations to APA-sponsored workshops and meetings; reports, and a membership card. JOIN TODAY!

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The Impending Tragedy
of
The Upper Hudson Region

From its source in Lake Tear of the Clouds near the summit of Mount Marcy to Luzerne at the southern boundary of the Adirondack Park the Hudson River is truly one of the great wild rivers of America.

Fed by pure crystal springs and streams with innumerable cataracts and rapids draining the high peaks of the Adirondacks, the Hudson threads a serpentine course through lovely forests and imposing mountain and cliff country for nearly a hundred miles and cascades more than three thousand feet below its source.

For generations engineers have been building huge dams and reservoirs throughout America. While it seems incredible that the Upper Hudson has been spared the fate of so many other rivers, the portion within the Adirondack Park has, to date, been permitted to remain in its natural state. There are approximately 20 dams on the Hudson, but they are outside the Park.

Now, however, there is a major threat to destroy a significant portion of the Upper Hudson: a portion which includes valuable forests and lakes of the State Forest Preserve; a portion close to the geographical center of the Adirondack Park!

The New York State Water Resources Commission has issued an engineers report listing the proposed "Gooley No. 1 Dam" to be constructed a short distance below the confluence of the Indian River with the Hudson. Costing more than $57,000,000.00 the

(Published by The Adirondack Hundson River Association, P.O. Box 193, Schenectady, New York 12301.)

proposed "millpond" would require 16,000 acres of land of which 14,500 acres would be flooded. The uses of this reservoir, more than 25 miles long, have been listed by the Commission as "municipal and industrial water supply, power and recreation." An amendment to Article XIV of the State Constitution would be necessary before construction of this reservoir although it is understood that several members of the Water Resources Commission believe that such an amendment would be unnecessary.

Recently, in addition to the New York State Water Resources Commission report, the City of New York released a similar report which included proposals to flood this part of the Hudson. Tney listed four possible dam sites all close to the Gooley No. 1" site, but some even more destructive. They frankly admit that water levels would fluctuate more than fifty to seventy feet! ...

The Hudson from the Indian River downstream is exquisite. It is a symphony of rapids and great dark pools, of water sculptored rock banks, and of immense overpowering cliffs. From the trails leading to the river, the roar of the rapids is heard long before there is any evidence of the river. Winding through splendid forests which include some virgin timber, the trails cross extensive winter yarding grounds of deer and some semi-open country, excellent big game range, recently acquired by the State. A first glimpse of the river is one always to be remembered. It roars over boulders, swirls in great eddies and whirlpools, boils up from hidden obstructions and rushes away untamed to the next white water rapids. The sand bars along quieter stretches are laced with the tracts of coon and otter and birdlife. Deer and bear frequent certain shores. Banks of ferns and clumps of flowers grow in unexpected profusion. Great white pines and ancient cedars crown the heavy forest which encloses the steep banks above rock cliffs. Stunted trees cling precariously to tiny ledges high in the rocks. Hawks soar in the narrow sky visible above the river. Above the cliffs and steep banks on both sides of the river, for the entire length of the proposed reservoir, are almost unbroken forests and numerous lakes and streams, many of which are state owned. Some of the land is privately owned and usefully used and managed while much of the land is in the State Forest Preserve. All the land is rich with unlimited potential and uses for our people. Good trails penetrate the miles of rugged country between the existing state roads and the river. It is the kind of country big enough and wild enough to challenge most of us, yet it is accessible. It is the kind of country that is rapidly disappearing from the face of America. It is this kind of country that is needed desperately by a civilization which is rapidly becoming more restricted and more artificial.

New York State is blessed with water: there are more than 7,000 lakes; there are more than 70,000 miles of rivers and streams; the State is virtually surrounded by the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, Lake Champlain and other waters. But our greatest water resources, our underground supplies which comprise approximately 90% of all of our fresh water resources, have hardly been tapped!

Our engineers can and must find water supplies elsewhere rather than destroy the irreplaceable valleys which do so much to contribute to the beauty and wealth of our State. Important breakthroughs have been made in the desalinization of sea water, a supply which is limitless. Competent engineers expect more advances in this field; at the present time they can produce water for 25¢ per 1,000 gallons. It should also be kept in mind that there is a possibility that Canada, estimated to possess from one-seventh to one-third of all the fresh water on earth, may be willing to sell some of their virtually limitless supply to this country, as they do their ore and other natural resources.

We are not talking merely about the loss of a portion of the Upper Hudson River when we talk of the proposed reservoirs; we are talking about the destruction of the world famous Adirondack Park! The location for this proposed project is close to the geographical center of the Park. It contains some of our most spectacular scenery and some of our finest wilderness as well as ome of our most economically useful lands. ...

It is time to assess the fundamental requirements of all the people of our state in relation to the need for adequate water supplies. Because some municipalities pollute our rivers and streams, because some refuse to meter existing water supplies, because some allow the waste of water from antiquated and broken water mains and laterals--shall the people, as a whole, be forced to sacrifice lovely wilderness valleys and villages like Newcomb which will be under 50 feet of water should this proposed Gooley Dam be built?

Are we willing to lose the best trout waters remaining in our State, excellent big game hunting country and some of our very best winter yarding grounds for deer? Shall we replace the challenging five hour white-water canoe adventures through country federal officials have described as the "most spectacular river scenery in the East" with boating on a widely fluctuating millpond? Shall we drown our miles of fine hiking trails and wilderness campsites, replacing them with a cemetery of stumps and dreary flats?

The Adirondack Hundson River Association, with the cooperation of virtually all conservation and sportsmen's groups in the state, has initiated action dedicated to maintaining the natural free-flowing Hudson within the Adirondack Park. We need the support of all who value the wild forest character of the Adirondacks, and we especially need the support of the people of metropolitan New York.

We need your help and the help of your organization to insure the achievement of this objective. Please keep us informed of your action and be sure to express your viewpoints to the New York State Water Resources Commission, New York State Conservation Department, Albany, New York.

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STATEMENT BEFORE THE TEMPORARY COMMISSION TO STUDY
THE FUTURE OF THE ADIRONDACKS

Chairman O'Brien, Members of the Commission, Mr. Jerry:

I am William M. Roden. I live at Trout Lake, Town of Bolton, Warren County; my mailing address is Diamond Point, New York 12824.

My family has owned and operated Trout Lake Club, a family resort, since 1924. In addition, I write a weekly outdoor newspaper column known as the Adirondack Sportsman which is carried in several area newspapers.

I thank you for the opportunity to appear before your group.

This State is in the midst of what the legislature and the administration term an austerity year. ... Fiscal experts and officials are seeking new sources of funds. In this atmosphere, how long do you think it will be before someone of them "discovers" that the State owns and is wasting millions of dollars worth of growing timber and pulpwood in the Adirondacks. And let's go a step further, having done a little computer work and a little forestry research this same "find" is discovered to be not a one-shot affair but a regular year-in and year-out source of income to the State forever. And, finally, suppose a repeal of Article XIV of the Constitution were presented to the people on an "either-or" basis: either repeal Article XIV and start to harvest this wood crop or take an increase in State income taxes or a boost in the sales taxes. Now, I ask you--how do you think that vote would go?

For fifteen years, I have been telling anyone who would listen that in my judgment the totally restrictive provisions of Article XIV would one day result in an over-reaction in the opposite direction. ... But in all my gloomiest forbodings, the one thing that could tip the scales almost overnight--money--never occurred to me. I do not want to see Article XIV repealed! I want to see it revised, revised sensibly--so that fire trails and woods roads can be improved for public use to distribute hunting and fishing pressures, so that the State can lease to private enterprise reaction facilities it has built such as ski centers, boat launching sites and, yes, perhaps even campsites. So that huge wilderness areas can be established and administered as such with no mechanical intrusion whatsoever and given legislative and, yes, even Constitutional protection. Revised so that professional biologists can put their game management know-how to work on non-wilderness areas. Chancellor Tolley of Syracuse University put this latter problem very neatly; he said:

"We lead the world in agricultural production but because of a lack of forage our deer herds are declining on state lands

(From Statements made to the Commission.)

while increasing on private lands in New York because of once needed but now obsolete provision in the State Constitution that our great forest preserve must be forever wild--untouched by the new world of scientific knowledge--condemned to isolation from any helpful scientific hand."

I want the 2 1/2 million acres of State Forest Preserve in the Adirondack Park managed to provide recreational opportunity for the many--not, as in the case now, where the less than 1% of our population who are hikers are the main beneficiaries. ...

Mr. Chairman, your mission as I understand it is to study the whole Adirondack Park--I have so far commented only on State lands. Mr. Chairman, I am not a large landowner; statistically I would be, I am sure, classified in the small landowner category but I am totally committed--so that any changes affecting private land will directly and vitally affect me. I have come to the conclusion after much soul searching, that zoning is a necessity in the Adirondacks--area-wide zoning--and zoning applicable to all lands public and private (I don't want to find a piece of my land in an area zoned for wilderness recreation only to have the state decide that the next mountain over would be great for a ski center and build one) and I want zoning regulations to apply to each landowner impartially public and private, large and small. I was raised to deeply resent governmental interference and I do--but I have come to the realization that the whole land ethic in this country is changing--that my responsibilities as a landowner are growing and my ownership right to use land as I please, even to misuse, plunder or destroy it is being questioned. In short, we are only custodians of land during our life times and with the rapidly increasing population and the demand for land ownership and use growing tremendously each year--our ownership responsibility to pass land on in as good or better condition that it was when we got it is obvious and I believe just. ...

Mr. Chairman, I ask that you and your Commission examine in detail the proposition of self-government for the Adirondack Park--an Adirondack Park District or Council so as not to be confused with the State Council of Parks could be formed with specific areas of responsibility within the Adirondack Blue Line. Among these would be zoning, planning and project and land and water use review authority to start with. Since we are dealing with land the make-up of the governing group must be Adirondack residents or land-owners on a 3 to 2 basis with others from outside the area. I suggest that the Adirondack representatives be elected and that public members be appointed. Finally, I suggest that this agency be financed not from the State budget but from an ad valorem tax levied on all land ownership in the Adirondack Park. Just remember all ownership must be covered, all owners treated the same and local control and administration--these are the ingredients for successful Adirondack Park zoning just as they are for zoning everywhere. I suggest that you review the laws establishing the Lake George Park Commission for guidelines relative to sign control and residential zoning in a Park area and the Hudson River Valley Commission for guidelines for project review.

Mr. Chairman, we have come down to this point in time with a unique possession in the Adirondack Park. The composite of private and public lands making up this 6 million acre area is without equal in this country. It is so wonderful that envious and desiring eyes are being focused on it from outside. New York City seeks Adirondack water because it is cheap, and in its capacity the city thinks nothing of proposing to flood Adirondack towns and destroy irreplacable natural resources and wild places--even as they did in the Catskills years ago. I say it shall not happen here! But a far more dangerous threat to the entire Adirondack region is the interest being shown by the Federal Government--to take over and set up an Adirondack National Park, or National Forest, or National Recreation Area. It is more dangerous because in typical Federal fashion it gives with one hand and takes with the other. To the outsider a great park "like Yellowstone or Yosemite" in upstate New York has appeal. In actuality, it would be a tragedy of monumental proportions destroying for all time the economy, the traditions and the unique Adirondack way that a hundred years have developed. But to a State Administrator--to be rid of the headaches, frustrations and expenses of handling the Adirondacks by turning over most of it to the Federal Government must have appeal. It need not happen! ...

But the hour is very late--your Commission may well be our last rational opportunity to solve our problems ourselves. If you fail, I think the Adirondack Park as we know it today will soon be destroyed--either by fragmentation from outside forces or by an over-reaction within our State to the need for more revenue and the need for access to more of the Forest Preserve. If the unique combination of State and private lands that make up the Adirondack Park is destroyed, we all lose--all New York Staters wherever we live.

Lake George, New York
August 22, 1969

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Presentation of Donald A. Walsh at meeting conducted by Temporary State Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks at Old Forge, New York on July 8, 1969

I represent the New York State Conference of Mayors. To those of you who are not familiar with our association, I wish to note that our organization is the official state association of city and village officials.

The first question presented to your commission for your consideration by the Governor is "What should be the long range state policy toward the acquisition of additional forest preserve land?" This is of major concern to our organization. We urge that the acquisition of additional lands be made within the

(Source: Mr. Walsh's statement [document].)

concept of an overall use that will encourage the use of the full potential of the additional lands as both recreational facilities and water-yielding lands for urban centers.

You are undoubtedly aware of the fact that our urban areas are faced with a major water problem that would seriously impair the health of our people as well as the industrial, commercial and economic growth of our state if not satisfactorily solved.

A study of the long range water supply needs of New York City, Westchester county and a six county secondary area has concluded that a substantial water "deficit" lies in the immediate future. Existing water supplies in these areas would meet demands only about 80% of the time. By 2020, there will be a one billion gallon per day water deficiency during droughts such as have been experienced in past years. This assumes that such basic corrective measures, such as metering and leak control, are effectuated.

The engineers project that the population of New York City and Westchester county will increase from nine million in 1965 to 12,300,000 in 2020. Likewise, the population of the adjacent counties (Nassau, Rockland, Orange, Putman, Dutchess, and Ulster) in the secondary service area will increase from 2,159,000 in 1965 to 4,620,000 in 2020.

The demand for water in New York City will grow from about 1,200 million gallons per day in 1960 to about 1,770 million gallons per day in 2020. Westchester county's water needs will expand from 107 million gallons per day in 1964 to 290 million gallons per day in the year 2020. The secondary service area will increase to 290 million gallons per day by 2020.

The fact is that existing surface and ground water supply yields will fall further behind demand as the years pass.

The Adirondack area is one of the most important water resource areas in the entire state. It has a high average annual precipitation. The average annual run-off is high.

It is obvious that your commission must direct its studies to these factors.

Opponents to New York City's Delaware River Project, in the Supreme Court of the United States, cited frequently the large volume of water available from the sources that originate in the Adirondacks. If New York urban areas are blocked from water supplies that originate in other states and if the forest preserve is extended without positive plans for future water supply needs, where will city officials turn to meet the water needs of their people? ...

These people constitute the largest group of taxpayers in our State. It is ironic to note that their tax money is being used by the State to acquire additional Adirondack park lands. Such

purchases, without consideration of the urgency of the water needs of these people, have the effect of depriving such people, with their own money of the lands they need to produce water for their well being.

A Conservation Department report indicates that the State acquired 172,006.53 acres of land in the past ten years. That report indicates that the present long range program of acquisition of the Adirondack park under the current budget limitations envision the expenditure of ten million dollars over the next twenty years.

We do not oppose the extension of any park; instead, we favor the concept. However, extension for the purpose of recreational and water supply purposes should be encouraged as not being inconsistent. There is no evidence to our satisfaction that this concept has been promoted. We believe that, with a proper explanation of the problem and a fair presentation of a proposed solution, the people will support a program of increased recreational use and good water management.

We fear that the proponents of the park extension are so zealous in their concepts that they look upon those who seek to obtain essential water supply for the majority of the people of this state as menaces to society.

We submit that human life should feature predominately in the overall development of the future of the Adirondacks.

The Conference of Mayors and the Municipal Officials throughout the State will no longer be expected to sit and see the newly acquired area of the Adirondacks used solely for wilderness areas with limited recreational use, thereby precluding local governments from meeting the water and sanitary needs of their people. We pray that this committee will recognize our view as being valid and give consideration to such views.

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STATEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION AND THE BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Charged with the responsibility of providing adequate supplies of wholesome water for the City of New York, the ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION (EPA) and the BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY (BWS) of that city, urge the inclusion and consideration of the following statement in the hearing record and the deliberations of your committee:

NEW YORK CITY, comprised of five boroughs, is the place of residence of some eight million persons and the site for work, visit and leisure of about two million more. Westchester County and other communities are largely dependent upon New York City's water supply system. It thus represents a most complex metropolitan region, whose needs and activities bear very directly upon the

needs and the welfare of the state and, quite importantly, upon the business and health of this nation as a whole. It has been said that two-thirds of the population of the state reside in or are dependent upon the Hudson River Basin area. It requires neither logic nor rhetoric to establish that the existence of this complex would not be possible in the absence of an adequate, fail-proof, high quality water supply. ...

It is the fact that, despite scares and near-shortages, the City of New York has never failed to supply those dependent upon it with necessary water. The meaning of this is underscored by the recognition that providing of water is the one service in which a municipality and government may not fail.

It is also a fact, however, that water supply planning requires long anticipation. Growth of need is predictable, water yield is measurable and dependability of supply can be evaluated. On the other hand, the authority to build does not come readily.

With this in mind, two State-financed studies have been made and these are recommended to you for careful appraisal of the water supply future of the eastern populations of the state. The respective studies are identified as follows:

1. Comprehensive Public Water Supply Study for the City of New York and County of Westchester - August 1967
   by
   Metcalf and Eddy, Hazen and Sawyer, Malcolm Pirnie Engineers

2. Developing and Managing the Water Resources of New York State Eastern Region - New York, Hudson, Mohawk and Long Island Areas - 1967
   by
   Tippitts - Abbett - McCarthy - Stratton

Both investigations contemplated New York City, Westchester and other communities in the Hudson River Basin and foresee heavy demands that make it essential to plan and develop between 1,000 mgd and 1,300 mgd of new fresh water sources between now and the year 2020. These studies not only look to the Upper Hudson watersheds for these amounts and propose developments that would be integrated with the existent systems, but also cater more broadly to the basin communities. In addition, they embrace proposals that definitely bring the state and local governments into a precedent-setting partnership for the creation and distribution of water supplies to the state's burgeoning populations. In short, both surveys recommend regional development of the Hudson River Drainage Basin for the benefit of the State's most densely populated sectors. These are far-sighted recommendations that appreciate the needs of the future, and set aside provincial concerns, for the welfare of the total population. They are worthy of your most serious consideration.

...The consultants have most thoroughly explored the newer techniques for producing water supply as well as the old. These generally include the conversion processes whereby water, unfit for potable use because of mineral and contaminant burdens, is processed and the product water is fed into the public water supply system. The findings in this case were that in the distant future, conversion will develop into a suitable process for new supplies. However, at the present time, and within that period during which much needed new sources must be created, dependable supplies in quantities needed by the eastern regions of the state cannot be economically produced in this manner.

Hence we come to the realization that there is a fast growing need for more water for the Hudson River Basin populations; that these needs can and must be met by sensible, technological development of the waters in that valley; and that without such development the high place enjoyed by the region's people in the economic and health levels of the Nation may not be maintained. This does not destroy the natural attributes of the basin or the valley, not withstanding some opinions to the contrary.

To those who have had experience, and wish to look with open minds, the water reservoirs, created in scenic settings, protected from defilement have become some of the most beautiful landlocked lakes in this part of the country. They actually provide sancturary for wildlife, quiet havens for Mankind and sites for the stabilizing and marshalling of natures bounties for the good of all. Their very existance prevents deterioration of the landscape.

The ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION and the BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY, of the CITY OF NEW YORK, urge upon you, favorable consideration of the programs advanced for the development of the Hudson River Basin for water supplies. We submit that restrictions, which would prohibit essential and reasonable developments of our natural resources under carefully defined safeguards would be a serious blow to the progress of our State and the welfare and well-being of two thirds of its population.

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August 21, 1969

STATEMENT OF LOWELL J. TOOLEY AT HEARING BEFORE THE TEMPORARY STATE COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF THE ADIRONDACKS, LAKE GEORGE, NEW YORK

My name is Lowell J. Tooley, and I am the Village Manager of Scarsdale, Westchester County, New York, where I have been employed since 1956. However, in this presentation I am not representing the Village of Scarsdale but am speaking as a local government official, active in the Westchester County Village Officials Association and the New York State Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officials. ... I am a member of the Board of Directors of the Westchester Water Works Conference. I am also a registered professional engineer in New York State.

In previous presentations to this body...much statistical information has been presented. The Comprehensive Public Water Supply Study of August, 1967, carried out under a grant by the State of New York by three eminent consulting engineering firms, has predicted the water needs for future populations in the southeastern section of New York State. Copies of the summary report and the conclusions and recommendations from the Comprehensive Public Water Supply Study for the City of New York and County of Westchester are attached hereto.

Article 14, of the New York State Constitution anticipates the use of part of the Adirondacks for water supply reservoirs and canals. Since the engineers' reports have recommended the construction of reservoirs in the Adirondacks and the Constitution recognizes the possible need for this purpose, I urge this Commission to look favorably upon the proposal to construct water supply facilities in the Adirondacks. The proposed area used for this purpose would be far below the maximum permitted in the Constitution.

We must face the fact that the New York metropolitan area will continue to grow and its water consumption growth will follow. To meet the water demands for an area comprising two-thirds of the population of New York State, within the limitations of economic feasibility an Adirondack supply must be developed. ...

I am well aware of the importance of conserving the natural resources of the Adirondack park, having used the area between Elizabethtown and Lake Placid for summer and winter relaxation for the last ten or twelve years. In my opinion, to set aside some of the reserve for a water supply reservoir would enhance its natural beauty such as the reservoirs in Westchester County have done in that area. A dam and reservoir for power supply or active recreation purposes is not suggested. To be able to preserve the vast areas of the Adirondacks with well-managed water supply reservoir areas can serve both the interests of conservation and the growing need for additional water supplies.

While sound economics does not permit us to propose construction to meet the most extreme contingencies, recent years of low water supply have been a serious problem for many areas of this state. ... [R]eports propose development of new sources of water supply in the Adirondack preserve as their number one recommendation with the water distributed to the Hudson River Basin communities as a true regional development of the entire Hudson River Drainage Basin by precedent setting cooperation in a partnership between State and Local governments. This recommendation will help meet water supply needs in the entire Basin during the periods of low rainfall for many years as well as provide the extra quantities needed for a growing area.

With these factors before this commission it seems impossible to fly in the face of documented solutions to future water supply needs by eminently qualified experts when the solution has been arrived at only after the most exhaustive evaluation of every reasonable alternative and when the recommended solution is not inconsistent with the original intent in acquiring the Adirondack

preserve and is wholly compatible with the interests of conservation of natural resources.

I urge your most favorable consideration of these views.

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Legislative Document (1962) #32

Progress Report of the Temporary State Commission on Water Resources Planning

(Joe Shaw - Member of Advisory Committee)

WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Less obvious to the general public are the mounting needs for water by industry. Water, in fact, is the most universal ingredient of the whole sophistication of modern production, as was outlined in a public information brochure issued by the Temporary State Commission on Water Resources Planning during 1961 and reproduced in the 1961 report to the Legislature and the Governor. Some of the typical water needs for industry were evaluated as follows:

It may take 400,000 gallons of water, more or less, to make a ton of fabric.

It may take approximately 15,000 gallons of water to make a ton of steel.

It may take approximately 15,000 gallons of water to make a ton of sugar.

It may take 5,000 gallons of water to can 100 cases of corn.

It may take 25,000 gallons of water, more or less, to dress 100 hogs for market.

It may take 1,000 gallons of water, or thereabouts, to make a barrel of beer.

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The following newspaper articles and editorials were written concerning the Gooley Project.

. To what extent do they represent a balanced presentation of the issue?
. What position, if any, do they take?

ADIRONDACK LAND USES STUDIES
By VIC OSTROWIDZKI
Times-Union Staff Writer

A series of proposals aimed at preserving the forever wild nature of the Adirondacks while opening more of the preserve for recreational use and selective harvesting of timber is being considered by a state commission studying the future of the six-million acre area. ...

Throughout the hearing all of those testifying expressed their feelings about the area, some poignant, most of them proclaiming deep love for the remote, wild and vast land.

"I have no illusions about the Adirondack Mountains," said C. V. Whitney, president of Whitney Industries and one of the

(From the Albany Times-Union, Sunday, August 24, 1969.)

largest private landowners in the preserve...

"To those who live in the hills and to those who love and derive strength from the hills, may they continue to enjoy these primitive pleasures: the cry of the loon, the splash of the beaver, the doe feeding in the lily pads, the trout jumping crazy for the fly, the sounding silence and the spirit of adventure," he averred.

Whitney called, however, for development of conservation measures to maintain and improve fish and wildlife population...

Whitney suggested that the state develop small, 1,500 to 3,000 acre, parks around lakes and ponds which would utilize only a small per cent of the 2.5 million acres owned by it in the Adirondack Preserve alone.

He proposed the lake areas in the park be developed by construction of first class lodge or motel, camping facilities, swimming beach, bath houses and other facilities which would charge prices comparable to those of the neighborhood motels.

He said that for those five percent of the public which demands "forever wild" land, suitable zoning should be adopted to protect wildlife.

But, he went on, he saw no reason "to tie up millions of acres of land to the unrealistic concepts of the few who advocate this."...

Taking a complete opposite view was Alfred S. Forsyth of the Sierra Club, a national organization dedicated to the exploration, enjoyment and protection of the nation's scenic resources.

Forsyth urged that the forever wild nature of the forest be continued and that additional forest land be purchased and turned into a wild state "wherein the works and activities of man are substantially unnoticable. (sic)."...

R. Gran Fleck, president of the Adirondack Park Association, proposed that the preserve land and wildlife be "preserved for the future benefit of the public, at the same time doing everything feasible to make such natural resources available for use of the public."

He suggested that tracts generally remote and suitable for wilderness use should be closed to every type of motor vehicle but that it be opened to foot and horse travel...

Lilbern Yanden, supervisor of the Town of Newcomb, asked the commission to recognize that the park is not "just a vast playground for summer and winter tourist, but a permanent residence for many thousands of people who must earn their living within."

He was against acquisition of additional forest preserve land and suggested development of additional industry and recreational facilities to aid the economy of the territory...

Opposition of federal takeover of forest preserve was led by Cyrus H. Woodbury of the Adirondack Park Association who expressed alarm at the proposal to "carve out 112,000 acres out of the heart of the forest preserve and isolate 1 million acres without rhyme or reason" by creating a national park.

He also brushed aside claims by downstate municipalities that they have a right to tap Adirondack water by constructing dams.

"We recognize the rights of these downstate urban areas to tap whatever water flows past their doors. But, to inundate some 16,000 areas of the most scenic and spectacular wilderness in North America and flood out a whole community to regulate this flow to downstate thresholds, is inexcusable and unthinkable," he asserted.

A similar view was expressed by William M. Roden of Diamond Point, who also opposed federal takeover of the preserve and turning it into a national park.

"To the outsider a great park like Yellowstone in upstate New York has appeal. In actuality, it would be a tragedy of monumental proportions destroying for all time the economy, the traditions and the unique Adirondack way that a 100 years have developed," he stated.

Roden urged, however, turning over sections of the park to greater recreational use and that the state lease to private enterprise facilities it has built such as ski centers, boat launching sites and campsites...

A plea that water demands of downstate be met from the Adirondack supply was made by Lowell J. Tooley, speaking on behalf of the State Conference of Mayors." (sic)

"To be able to preserve the vast areas of the Adirondack reserve with well managed water supply reservoir areas can serve both the interests of conservation and the growing need for additional water supplies," he said.

David H. Hanaburgh, past president of the New York Forest Owners Association, led the plea for preservation of the status quo or changes evolving "from the interaction of the various existing interests of all forest landowners."

"The Adirondack Region is a community of interests, not to be destroyed by powerful outside raiders seeking to satisfy their selfish needs under the guise of an ephemeral public interest," he commented.

Sidney Platt, president of the Schroon Lake Association, opposed acquisition of additional state lands, except for highways, and was against federalization of the preserve into the national park.

Claude Clark, chairman of the board of supervisors of Franklin County, said the area's greatest hope for the future was development of additional recreational facilities and lumbering.

A charge of "criminal waste of our forests" by keeping lumbering interests out of the area was levelled by Alfred Blakley, secretary-treasurer of the Adirondack Lumbermen's Association.

He suggested that the mountain peaks be left (alone) "for their scenery and beauty" but that the central slopes and valleys of the forests be selectively harvested for a very "valuable product and for improvement as shelter and food for out wild life."

"It is a shame to lock up our own beautiful scenery and recreational areas and force (our) people to spend their money (in) recreational areas...(in) neighboring states. I am sure

that, even overlooking the economic waste, very few residents of (our) great state consider acres upon acres of blow-down and (vast) tracts of dead, dying and fallen trees...

Lyman A. Beeman, president of Finch, Pruyn & Co. of Glens Falls, argued for preservation as far as possible, of the present wild forest character and the present modified wild river and lake condition.

"Some of the obsolete restrictions (put) on the forest preserve before the turn of the century should be removed and the forest managed to permit more economic usefulness, improved hunting and fishing, and new public (camping) and recreational sites, he said.

"Above all, the forest itself must be cared for and improved with modern and intelligent management...

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GOOLEY STILL EYED BY CONFERENCE
(Special to The Post-Star)
By FRANCES TORREY
Cuyler News Service

ALBANY- "The Conference of Mayors has not given up on Gooley Dam!" Thus read the bulletin inviting the press to join them in proving their point...

Bill Adopted

The Senate and Assembly passed, and the Governor signed the measure in May to prohibit construction of Gooley, and prevent the inundation.

The engineers of the New York City Board of Water Supply, however, faced with the prospect of over 10 million men, women and children in southeastern New York State who will be thirsty and unbathed by 1985 if a new source of water is not found for them by then, hardly consider Gooley Dam a dead issue...

On one side of the issue were the conservationists, who want the upper Hudson preserved as a "wild river." Their speeches and bulletins decried the loss of "the best trout waters remaining in our state, excellent big-game hunting country and some of our very best winter warding grounds for deer...the challenging five-hour white-water canoe adventures..."

On the other side were the engineers under contract with the New York State Water Resources Commission, pressing to avert the crisis of an acute water shortage, and who, though it seems a long way off, must know 10 to 20 years in advance, where a big city can quench its thirst.

Conservation groups, however, pointed out that the people of Newcomb were not eager to have their thirst abated by the flooding of their community. According to Newcomb Supervisor Lilburn Yandon, who estimated the population at 1,100, most of the destruction would occur in the older part of the community. The newer section is on higher ground, and contains buildings moved bodily by National Lead Corp., which mines titanium at

(From the Post Star, Glens Falls, N.Y., Saturday, October 18, 1969.)

Tahawus. When the ore was found under residences at Tahawus, National Lead moved the buildings to Newcomb, down the road a bit. They may not be flooded...

Gooley Dam, itself a $57 million project, would not only inundate Newcomb, but the thousands of acres of land beyond it. And once a view of that truly beautiful and natural site has been taken, it is easy to see why conservationists, hikers, campers, fishermen and other outdoorsmen who thrive on the natural state of the land, would be so archly opposed to changing it, and advocate that another source of water be found for the city.

No Easy Alternatives

But while the need for a new water supply for New York City and Westchester County has positively been established by the long range studies of the Water Resources Commission, alternatives to Gooley have not been so easy to supply.

Other sources besides Gooley have been considered, including the St. Lawrence and Susquehanna Rivers and Lake Champlain, but were rejected because they would all lead to litigation with other states, or Canada, through which these waters also flow. Likewise, converting Long Island Sound into a fresh water lake would not provide the necessary amount of the valuable liquid, only one billion gallons per day out of the two to three billion which will be needed.

Plants for the desalinization of sea water were also considered, but rejected due to the tremendous cost of operating them and processing the water, and according to engineer Terenzio, federal officials do not expect any research will lessen the cost by 1985. "There may be a breakthrough," he said, "but we need to know now that we'll have a reliable source of water by the time we'll need it." For that reason, the Conference of Mayors expects the controversy to be reopened this year in the Legislature.

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ADIRONDACK RESIDENTS AND FRIENDS....
WAKE UP!

A statement by Lowell J. Tooley, Village Manager of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N.Y., at the hearing held at Lake George Friday, July 22 before the Temporary State Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks, is most alarming to us.

Mr. Tooley's statement read, in part, as follows: "To meet the water DEMANDS of an AREA COMPRISING TWO-THIRDS OF THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE, within the limitations of economic feasibility THE ADIRONDACK SUPPLY MUST BE DEVELOPED"!!!

(Editor's note: The words are Mr. Tooley's, the capital letters and exclamation marks are ours.)

Mr. Tooley goes on to say that he is a member of the Westchester Water Works Conference, and active in other urban area organizations.

(From The Lake George Mirror, Friday, August 29, 1969.)

We would like to suggest to Mr. Tooley that all he has to do is to help get the Hudson "Sewer" cleaned up and all his area will have unlimited supplies of fresh, palatable water. Also his area could make some effort along the lines of water conservation which would help considerably.

Residents and friends of the Adirondacks should wake up to the very real threat which is posed by the governing bodies of many suburban areas south of us for the seizure of Adirondack water without our consent. Now is the time to set up our defenses against these efforts...tomorrow may be too late!

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THE POSSIBLE DREAM,
THE UNQUENCHABLE THIRST
By Barney Fowler

The Unquenchable Dream: Or nightmare, if you so desire. We're talking Fun City again, a sprawling metropolitan area called New York City, a region which never gives up. Few months ago it was the Gooley Dam on the Upper Hudson. That was squelched. Now there are rumblings again of things to come. Specifically, we are referring to a statement by a gentleman named Lowell J. Tooley, who is Village manager of Scarsdale down Westchester County way. Mr. Tooley appeared before the state commission studying the future of the Adirondacks at Lake George recently, and said he was speaking as an official active in the NYS Conference of Mayors.

Mr. Tooley said he was aware of the importance of conserving natural resources of the Adirondack park, having used the Elizabethtown and Lake Placid areas for summer and winter relaxation for the past decade. So far so good.

But Mr. Tooley also says that he would like to see some sections of the Adirondack used to quench the New York City metropolitan area thirst. Matter of fact, a portion of his statement is interesting:

"Since engineers' reports have recommended the construction of reservoirs in the Adirondacks and the Constitution recognizes the possible need for this purpose, I urge this commission to look favorably upon the proposal to construct water supply facilities in the Adirondack forest reserve. (Ed. note- Reserve, or Preserve?) The proposed use for this purpose would be far below the maximum permitted in the Constitution.

"We must face the fact that the New York Metropolitan area will continue to grow and its water consumption growth will follow. To meet the water demands for an area comprising two thirds of the population of New York State, within the limitations of economic feasibility the Adirondack supply must be developed." End quote.

Thus the argument continues as to whether the Adirondack Mountains shall, like the Catskills, become a vast storage area for New York City. One must note that Mr. Tooley uses the phrase "construct water supply facilities." More dams? On

(From "Strictly Outdoors," Albany Times-Union, Sunday, August 31, 1969.)

what rivers? More lakes? In what areas? And would they be lakes to be enjoyed, or reservoirs to be governed by NYC officials?

Interesting questions.

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- After students have read the various sources, have each student write a slogan expressing his/her position on the issue. These slogans can be written on large pieces of cardboard and posted around the room.
  Slogans can now be categorized into groups supporting a particular position. Each group should now devise a telegram which could be sent to the commission in support of its position. The message should consist of 15 words or less. "I urge you to..."
  Time should be provided for the class to discuss this question. Individual students should be encouraged to make public declarations of their own individual positions.
- Students should now proceed to the final strategy.
  - How do the commission's recommendations compare with those urged by student groups?

Below you will find a summary of the Final Report of the Governor's Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks.

. What were the final recommendations?
. Which interest group appears to you to have had the greatest impact upon the Commission? Why?
. To what extent did the Commission seek ways of incorporating the proposals of several groups?
. In rejecting the development of Gooley Dam to meet the southeastern section's water shortage, what alternatives did the Commission propose?
. To what extent does the actual recommendation parallel the recommendation you anticipated they would make?
. What benefits resulted for the public in not building Gooley Dam?
. What benefits would have resulted for all the people of New York State if Gooley Dam had been built? Was there a compromise solution? How seriously was this considered?
. How compelling for politicans is an issue which will not reach crisis stage for another 30 years? Why?
. To what extent will the Commission's findings represent a permanent solution?
. How do the Commission's recommendations compare with those urged by student groups (see activity page 31)?

To understand fully the Commission's report a thorough understanding of two terms is essential.

The Adirondack Park consists of all private and public land within its boundary as delineated in the Conservation Law. The six million acres of the Park cover all of Hamilton County and parts of eleven other Adirondack counties. It should be emphasized that the Park contains private as well as public land and is a contiguous geographical entity.

The forest preserve consists of all land owned by the state in twelve Adirondack counties and four Catskill counties. As used in this report, the term usually applies to the 2,250,000 acres of forest preserve land in the Adirondacks. It should be noted that the forest preserve consists only of state land and is not a single compact tract. For complex historical and legal reasons there are about 40,000 acres of state land in the Adirondack Park that are not forest preserve land. Article XIV, Section 1 of the New York Constitution protects the forest preserve, not the Adirondack Park.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE FINAL REPORT
of the Governor's Temporary Study Commission
on the Future of the Adirondacks

[1. The Imminent Crisis. The Adirondack Park, consisting of approximately 2,250,000 acres of state forest preserve land and over 3,500,000 acres of private land faces an imminent crisis of unregulated development. Unless its development is intelligently planned, the wild forest character of the Park, a unique resource unmatched in the eastern United States, will be doomed.]...

[2. An Adirondack Park Agency. Heretofore the Adirondack Park has been primarily a legal rather than a geographical entity. The Commission's most important conclusion is that a true park should be created to preserve this great natural asset. The Commission report underscores the frightening fact that little or no planning is being carried on in either the public or private sector. Less than ten per cent of the towns and villages in the Park have enacted land use controls and there is no overall state management plan for the forest preserve.]...

[3. Care, Custody and Control Guidelines for the Adirondack Forest Preserve. To assure the future of the unique qualities of the Park under Article XIV of the State Constitution, the Commission recommends that four categories for forest preserve land in the Park be established, using Article XIV as a foundation. These categories result from a full inventory of all such forest preserve land and are based on the character of the land and its ability to withstand use. However, the categories in no way modify the provisions of Article XIV, Section I, which should remain unaltered. The categories are: (a) wilderness, (b) primitive, (c) wild forest, and (d) campsites, boat launching sites, ski areas, and memorial highways.

In the first two categories, wilderness and primitive areas, modern wilderness principles would be enforced. These are even more stringent than Article XIV requires. The Commission's recommendations aim to save the largest wilderness remaining east of the Mississippi while at the same time providing for constantly growing public use.]

[4. A $120,000,000 Bond Issue. Of this amount over $100 million would be for land acquisition with emphasis on the

acquisition of scenic easement to halt the erosion of open space in the Park. Such easements on private lands would adequately protect their open space character because the landowners would be surrendering forever the right to erect structures on their land. However, the landowners would still retain some ownership rights.]...

[5. State Acquisition and Consolidation. The Commission has proposed guidelines for future acquisitions of non-forest preserve land by the state in order to eliminate or at least diminish the danger which now exists as a result of the recent court decision in the so-called Hamilton County Case. This decision allows such acquisition of non-forest preserve land at the discretion of the acquiring agency. In addition, the Commission has recommended that priority in the acquisition of lands should be given to forest preserve lands in the Park and that the Park Agency should be given the authority to classify all private lands in the Park in terms of their inclusion in, or exclusion from, the forest preserve if ever acquired by the state.]...

[6. Natural Resources in the Park. The Commission's recommendations are aimed at perpetuating the unique natural resources of the area.

(a) Logging. While urging the retention of the prohibition against logging in Article XIV, the Commission has made several recommendations designed to insure a continued, viable forest industry in the Park, vital to the area's economy.

(b) Mining. The Commission recommends that there be closer scrutiny of mining activities within the Park by the Department of Environmental Conservation and that statutory provisions be enacted to provide for the rehabilitation of the areas affected by mining activities.

(c) Water Resources. Because of the inherent value of free-flowing rivers and priceless scenic areas, the Commission recommends that there be no further major impoundments in the Park until all alternative sources are weighed and discarded. Furthermore, in view of the myriad lakes and ponds in the Park, the Commission recommends that no weight whatsoever be given to recreational benefits of such impoundments in determining cost-benefit ratios.

Specifically, the Commission strongly opposes any impoundment at the Gooley site because it would involve the irrevocable loss of one of the nation's most scenic areas.

Finally, the Commission recommends that the highest attainable air and water pollution standards be applicable to the Park.

[7. Recreation. The guiding recreational principle for use of forest preserve land should be that only public outdoor recreation consistent with the wild forest environment should be encouraged. Many recreational activities already are available in the forest preserve. But most of the additional activities

that are suggested do not require a wild forest setting. Especially in the light of the mounting pressures of a rapidly increasing population, the Commission feels strongly that there is an obligation to preserve this recreational setting for future generations.

With this objective in mind, the Commission recommends the following measures:

(a) limiting overuse of the forest preserve by whatever means are found essential;

(b) dispersing use in the preserve by highlighting underused portions;

(c) locating intensive receation facilities on the fringe of the Park or outside it in the jurisdiction of several regional park commissions, and

(d) relying on the private recreation industry in the Park to provide the intensive facilities demanded by many visitors.

In addition to these measures, the Commission recommends specific guidelines for a number of Adirondack recreational activities, including skiing, ski touring, snowmobiling, campsites, boating, canoeing, hunting and fishing, among others.]

[8. Local Government. Rising real property taxes of local government can have an adverse effect on the Commission's primary land objective of preserving open space. Therefore, the Commission has worked closely with the State Board of Equalization and Assessment in an effort to balance the need for preserving open space with the legitimate financial needs of Adirondack municipalities.]...

[9. Federal Participation. After careful study, close consultation with the Commission's advisors, and the outpouring of public sentiment at public hearings, the Commission recommends that there should be no management by the federal government of public or private land in the Adirondack Park.]